

## TASS attacks Chilean government

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet news agency TASS Friday accused Chile of siding with Britain in the Falklands crisis, saying it had provided facilities for a helicopter attack on an Argentine airbase. "The fascist Pinochet regime is putting its territory at the disposal of British forces for the implementation of hostile acts against Argentina," TASS said, referring to the Chilean leadership of Gen. Augusto Pinochet. It said this had become clear when the wreck of a British helicopter was found at the southern tip of Chile last week. According to TASS, the machine had been carrying 20 British commandos who were planning to raid Argentina's airbase of Rio Gallegos and destroy its Super-Standard bombers stationed there.

# Jordan Times

An independent political daily publication

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة

مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Volume 7, Number 1973

AMMAN, SATURDAY MAY 29, 1982 — SHABAN 6, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## ALO seeks information on Israeli practices

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) has asked the Amman Chamber of Industry to supply it with detailed information about Israel's violations of the freedom of trade and about unions in the occupied Arab territories. The ALO is currently conducting a comprehensive study on such violations and Zionist practices in the occupied territories, a spokesman of the chamber said. He said that he would help in exposing the Zionist practices in the occupied Arab lands.

Labour conditions in W.Bank, page 2

## Jordanian team in Azerbaijan

IAKU (J.T.) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Juleiman Arar has arrived here to attend popular festivals held in the Soviet Republic for Azerbaijan. Accompanied by a popular and VCC delegation Mr. Arar will attend a variety programme that displays activities reflecting the ties of friendship between the Jordanian and Soviet peoples. These activities include exhibitions of paintings, national costumes and antiquities. The Jordanian delegation Friday visited a number of industrial institutions in Baku and colleges where Jordanian students are studying.

## Gunman on rampage at IBM Washington

WASHINGTON (R) — A gunman shot and wounded several people Friday in a suburban office building near Washington, police said. Police surrounded the International Business Machines (IBM) building and the gunman remained inside. Radio reports said at least one victim of the attack had been taken to a hospital and others were being treated at the scene. According to bystanders interviewed on the radio, the gunman first drove a car through the building's glass doors, then jumped from the car and began firing with an automatic pistol. There was no immediate word on his identity or motive.

## Activists demand freedom for Dutch prisoners in Chile

AMSTERDAM (R) — Fourteen Dutch activists occupied the Chilean consulate in Amsterdam for several hours Friday to demand the release of political prisoners in Chile but were later evicted by police. The activists, who said their protest was intended to be peaceful, left without resistance when police entered the building.

## Strikes hit Italy

ROME (R) — Italy's main trade unions staged four-hour staggered strikes throughout the country Friday in a show of strength ahead of new labour contract negotiations. Workers held rallies in Rome, Turin, Milan, Bari and Florence to hear calls for more investment in the impoverished south and speeches against unemployment and the government's anti-inflation economic policies. The CGIL-CISL-UIL labour confederation grouping Communist, Christian Democratic and socialist-led unions called for worker unity against the employers' federation. No newspapers appeared following a 24-hour strike by print workers Thursday, while action by airport ground staff disrupted flights to and from Italy on Friday.

## Action Directe attacks Paris bank

PARIS (R) — A gunman fired three bullets through the plate glass door of an American bank in central Paris Friday and the left-wing group Action Directe claimed responsibility, police said. The shots were fired from a passing car in a branch of the Bank of America in the Place Vendôme. No one was injured, police said. Police believe Action Directe has links with foreign guerrilla groups. It has claimed responsibility for a series of bank robberies and attacks in France over the past two years.

## Crown Prince returns

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday welcomed back His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who returned to Amman after a two-week working visit to the United States. Prince Hassan met Senator Edward Kennedy on Wednesday and explained to him the current situation in the Middle East in general and the situation in the occupied Arab territories in particular. Prince Hassan also visited the U.S. Defence Department, met with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and discussed with him the Middle East situation and the latest developments in the region.

He also attended a working lunch held in his honour by Senator Howard Baker, the Republican majority leader at the U.S. Senate. The Jordanian ambassador held an official dinner, banquet on Wednesday evening in honour of Prince Hassan. The banquet was attended by Vice-President George Bush, a number of senior American officials, and members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Prince Hassan was also welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, senior officials and the U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Amman, Court Minister Amer Khammash, who accompanied Prince Hassan to the U.S. also returned home along with the Prince.

## Saudi media blast Iran, Libya and Israel

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian newspapers have accused Iran and Libya of sharing Israel's hatred of Islam, and one daily called for the immediate application of a joint Arab defence agreement.

They were commenting Friday on Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's statement in Washington this week confirming that Israel had given military aid to Iran, which is at war with Iraq. Libya and Israel support Iran, Al Madina newspaper said, adding: "What brings (Libyan leader Muammar) Qadhafi, Israel and Iran together is enmity towards Islam and its followers... Our Islamic people are capable of facing such dangers and shall crush tyrants like Qadhafi and the (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeini regime. Israel too shall collapse with them, God willing," the newspaper said.

The daily Al Jazeera said Mr. Sharon's statement had left no doubt that "the Khomeini regime is a stooge of international Zionism and Israel's cat's paw to strike at Gulf Arab states."

It called for immediate implementation of the joint Arab Defence Pact, saying the situation had far-reaching negative effects on the future of Arab national struggle against Israel.

## Tokyo banks on new trade measures to fend off mounting Western criticism

TOKYO (R) — Japan appeared confident Friday that it will not be singled out for attack at the seven-nation economic summit in France next week after announcing new measures to increase imports.

The United States welcomed the announcement and although West European countries have so far given no formal reaction, European Economic Community (EEC) diplomats here said the community was likely to indicate some degree of satisfaction.

Japanese officials said the measures, which include the removal or reduction of 215 tariffs and an increase in some agricultural import quotas, were bound to temper rising anger overseas about Japanese trade policies.

Only hours after Friday's formal announcement, Japan said

## King receives Chatti

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Hummar Palace on Thursday Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Secretary-General Habib Al Chatti and reviewed with him the major issues in the Arab region, and particularly the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Mr. Chatti briefed King Hussein on the efforts of Islamic mediation between Iran and Iraq and on the future steps the OIC peace committee will take to stop the war and to seek a just solution for the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

The meeting was attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

Mr. Chatti, who arrived in Amman early Thursday, told the Jordanian News Agency Petra that he would meet with King Hussein and a number of senior officials to exchange views and ideas on a number of issues of concern to the Islamic World, particularly Holy Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories where the Palestinians are being subjected to the oppressive practices of the Israeli occupation forces.

He added that King Hussein and the Jordanian officials have always shown complete understanding and support for Islamic issues, saying that it is advantageous to study the most important resolution adopted by the Jerusalem Committee during its recent meeting under King Hassan II of Morocco.

Mr. Chatti stressed that the OIC is against the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, explaining that the organisation has been doing its best to stop this war. He added that the Islamic peace committee will meet on June 6 to discuss the latest developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the proposals submitted on the issue, and the expected reaction in Baghdad and Tehran.

Mr. Chatti left Amman Thursday. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

## Ajlouni meets Ceausescu

BUCHAREST (Petra) — Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni was received here Friday by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Mr. Ajlouni conveyed greetings and wishes for the Romanian people from His Majesty King Hussein.

President Ceausescu expressed satisfaction with the Jordanian-Romanian friendly relations and hoped that both countries will bolster bilateral cooperation. He also asked Mr. Ajlouni to deliver a verbal message to King Hussein.

Earlier, Mr. Ajlouni signed with Romanian officials a protocol of cooperation between Bucharest and Amman. This protocol covers an exchange of expertise between the two cities in town organisation and development.

## Khalaf: 'Autonomy' talks waste of time

JERICHO, Occupied West Bank (R) — Karim Khalaf, the Palestinian leader exiled to Jericho by Israeli occupation forces, said Friday that U.S. efforts to revive Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations were a waste of time.

Mr. Khalaf told reporters there was no hope the U.S.-sponsored "autonomy" scheme would ever win the support of the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig appealed this week to Egypt and Israel to resume their deadlocked negotiations on granting a degree of self-rule to the Palestinians.

Mr. Khalaf has been barred

## Iraq warns Iran against shelling civilian areas

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Friday that Iranian long-range artillery has been shelling civilian targets in the Iraqi town of Basra and it threatened to shell civilian positions all over Iran if it happens again.

An Iraqi military communique, quoted by the Iraq News Agency (INA), said, "Iranian troops continued their shelling Friday of civilian targets and installations in the city of Basra."

"We warn them the recurrence of any such incident would lead us into hitting civilian targets all over Iran."

Communiqués from both countries suggested that the two sides have resorted to cross-border shelling and long-range artillery exchanges since Iraq withdrew its forces from the key Iranian port city of Al Mohammarah (Khorramshahr) four days ago.

Tehran Radio monitored in London claimed Iraqi forces on the West Bank of the disputed Shatt-Al-Arab waterway had shelled Al Mohammarah main mosque Thursday killing 11 people.

The Iraqi communique made no mention of the incident. Basra, Iraq's second largest city, is now vulnerable to attacks from Iranian troops facing it across the waterway.

In another development, the agency said Iraqi planes raided Iranian positions north of Al Mohammarah and west of the Karun River, inflicting heavy losses.

One Iraqi aircraft was shot down, it said. Fifteen Iranians were killed in all operations Friday, it said, and put Iraqi losses at five killed.

package comes at an extremely difficult time because of the slowing Japanese economy and strong domestic opposition to some of the measures, particularly in the politically touchy agricultural sector.

They said that even as foreign journalists were being briefed on the measures Thursday afternoon, politicians in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) were still haggling over the final details.

The LDP is to send a mission to Southeast Asia next month to brief leaders there on the latest trade moves.

Asian countries, among Japan's largest trading partners, have already complained that it is only the West that Tokyo is moving to appease. Taiwan recently banned imports of over 1,500 Japanese products to reduce its trade deficit with Tokyo.

Government officials said the

## Marines launch two-pronged attack on Argentine garrisons

## Britons push further into Falklands

LONDON (R) — British troops launched an offensive Friday on Port Darwin after naval bombardment of the area about 16 kilometres south of their Port San Carlos beachhead on East Falkland, the Argentine high command announced.

In Britain, government sources said more than 3,500 marines and parachute troops were advancing in a two-pronged move against the main Argentine positions on the island.

"There's been a fair bit of action going on," one source said.

The Defence Ministry said the British ship HMS *Uganda* was called into Falkland Sound—the channel separating East and West Falkland—on Thursday and was treating severely wounded casualties from both sides. The ministry denied Argentine charges that the 16,907-ton liner was being used for military purposes.

An official spokesman said four British marines were killed and about 20 wounded on Thursday when Argentine planes bombed the week-old bridgehead. Two Argentine Skyhawk aircraft were shot down in the raids and one British Harrier was shot down by ground fire near the capital Port Stanley, the spokesman said.

The Defence Ministry maintained a news blackout, on the advance by British troops from the British bridgehead.

But government sources said more than 3,000 troops were pushing in two directions—south towards secondary Argentine camps in the twin settlements of Port Darwin and Goose Green



Argentine soldiers fortified in a Port Stanley bunker exchange a cigarette. The undated photo was released in Buenos Aires on Thursday (A.P. wirephoto).

and east towards the main Argentine garrison in Port Stanley.

Other sources said some 1,000 Argentine troops were based in Port Darwin and Goose Green while a hard core of around 5,000 were entrenched in Port Stanley.

The Press Association, Britain's national news agency, said troops had been landed around Port Darwin and Goose Green under cover of darkness to launch a dawn assault on Thursday.

Military sources meanwhile said a further 1,000 soldiers would leave Britain for the Falklands aboard the requisitioned 9,387-ton ferry Rangatira next week, increasing the number of troops committed to the campaign to near 10,000 men.

The four British marines killed in the bombing raids raises to 109 the death toll reported by the Defence Ministry since the task force was sent to reclaim the islands seized by Argentina eight weeks ago.

Twenty-one dead were from the destroyer Coventry, bombed last Tuesday and the fourth British warship sunk in action.

The Harrier shot down was the third reported lost in combat but the ministry put Argentine air losses more than 10 times higher.

The two latest Skyhawks took to 37 the number of Argentine combat planes Britain reported shot down in the last week.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Javier Perez de

Cuellar continued his second attempt to negotiate a Falklands ceasefire in a 40-minute meeting with Argentine representatives and scheduled another meeting also with the British side.

In Funchal, Madeira, NATO parliamentarians attending the North Atlantic assembly's spring session said they were worried about gaps in the alliance defences caused by the conflict.

Italian delegates said the main problem was the gaps left in Baltic defences and that there was also the political question whether Argentina and the rest of South America would now turn to the East bloc for aid because the West was backing Britain.

In Washington, Latin American foreign ministers were expected to call for an end to U.S. backing for Britain. This follows a speech Thursday night by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in which he sought to be conciliatory while firmly pinning the blame for the crisis on Argentina.

Britain drew an angry Argentine response in Geneva on Friday when it called for the suspension of a proposed U.N. aid package for Argentina because of the Falklands crisis.

The governing council of the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) deferred decision on a \$20 million aid package for farming, petrochemicals and the training of nuclear engineers but not before Argentine Ambassador Gabriel Martinez objected to the South Atlantic conflict being brought into the debate.

RMS Sheffield scuttled; Crisis shores up Conservatives, page 8

## Put aside weapons of death, Pope urges U.K., Argentina

LONDON (R) — Pope John Paul, warning that the Falklands conflict threatened peace in the world, urged Britain and Argentina Friday to halt the fighting and settle their dispute peacefully.

While Britons waited for news from the Falklands battlefield and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher presided over her war cabinet, the Pope three times renewed his call for a peaceful settlement.

"We cannot forget that an armed conflict is taking place," the pontiff said at the start of a six-day visit to Britain.

"Brothers in Christ are fighting a war that imperils peace in the world."

Britain's drive to retake the Falklands, seized by Argentina eight weeks ago, was believed to have been discussed again when Pope John Paul paid a courtesy call Friday afternoon on Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace.

"God bless your son," the Pope said to her after a meeting lasting some 30 minutes. The queen's second son, 22-year-old Prince Andrew, is a helicopter pilot with the British task force.

The 62-year-old Polish pontiff left no doubt about his determination to throw the weight of the papacy into the peace effort.

Within minutes of his early morning arrival at London's Gatwick Airport, the Pope said his visit came at a time of tension and anxiety as the conflict threatened

to expand to still more dreadful proportions.

Shortly afterwards, at a solemn mass in London's Roman Catholic Westminster Cathedral, he urged both countries "to put aside the weapons of death and to pursue the path of fraternal dialogue."

And again, at a ceremony dedicated to the sick in Southwark Cathedral in South London, he called for remembrance for the victims on both sides and said: "Let us pray that negotiations may pave the way to a just and lasting peace."

Pope John Paul has announced plans to visit Argentina in two weeks' time, counter-balancing his controversial trip to England, Scotland and Wales.

Large crowds turned out for the first visit of a reigning pontiff of Britain. Police estimated they were in ranks 15 deep in some places near Buckingham Palace.

Call for Christian unity

The papal trip, aimed at helping to heal the rift caused when King Henry VIII broke with Rome in 1534 and laid the foundations of the Anglican Church, is opposed by a small but vocal group of militant Protestants who have threatened demonstrations in each city the Pope visits.

The Pope himself spoke of the urgent need of reconciliation and Christian unity.

"At this moment of history, we stand in urgent need of reconciliation, reconciliation between people of different races and cultures, reconciliation among people of different social conditions and beliefs, reconciliation among Christians," he said.

Pope John Paul said he was deeply moved at being the first bishop of Rome to set foot on English soil.

The pontiff said it was his "deep desire, my ardent hope and prayer that my visit will serve the goal of Christian unity."

On Saturday is due to take part in an ecumenical service in Canterbury Cathedral with Archbishop Robert Runcie, spiritual leader of the world's 67 million Anglicans.

News of the Falklands fighting dominated British newspaper headlines as Pope John Paul arrived Friday morning after a two and a half-hour flight from Rome.

As customary he began his, his 12th foreign tour since ascending the papal throne less than four years ago, by kissing the ground when he stepped from his plane.

Responding to a brief welcoming speech, the leader of the world's 700 million Roman Catholics immediately expressed his concern over the Falklands military confrontation.

He noted that his visit was taking place "at a time of tension and anxiety, a time when the attention of the world has been focused on the delicate situation of the conflict in the South Atlantic."

## Poles remember Cardinal Wyszynski

WARSAW (R) — Poles Friday paid tribute to Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski on the first anniversary of his death, piling flowers on his tomb in Warsaw Cathedral and adding fresh bouquets to a floral cross in a central square.

The huge cross has lain on the flagstones of Victory Square since the cardinal's funeral, and has been adopted as a symbol of resistance by those opposed to the military rulers who seized power last December.

The cardinal was himself such a symbol in his 33 years in the primate's role, stubbornly campaigning for acceptance by the Communist authorities of what he considered the true place of religion in society.

His successor as primate of this devoutly Catholic nation, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, was due to unveil a plaque in his honour in a central church and later speak at a requiem mass in the cathedral.

The cardinal's death, which came at the height of the reform period forced by the Solidarity free trade union, stunned the Polish people.

A year later the church has a new role—that of arbiter between the military authorities and the

mass of society which supported Solidarity and felt cheated and betrayed when it was suspended in December.

Archbishop Glemp has displayed a sense of realism like that of his predecessor in his approach to the present crisis.

While holding firm to a basic church position—that all political internees should be freed, martial law be lifted and solidarity be restored—he has sought to restrain the anger of youth and urged talks towards national conciliation.

Such moderation reflects the archbishop's recognition of what is known here as his homeland's *raison d'etat*—a euphemism for demands placed on Poland by its membership of the Soviet bloc.

Bishops and priests were saying masses throughout the country for Cardinal Wyszynski, described by Archbishop Glemp as "the primate of the millennium." He led celebrations in 1966 marking 1,000 years of the Catholic church in Poland.

Wales shifted to new detention centre; Solidarity troubleshooter wounded, page 8



# MIDDLE EAST

## Report on the situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories

(Part II)

# The labourer is worthy of his hire — but does Israel agree?

*What rights do Arab workers of the West Bank and Gaza have under occupation? Are they paid a fair wage? Do they have the same rights as workers elsewhere in the world? Can they belong to trade unions? Are they safe from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile? The International Labour Organisation (ILO) set out to find the answers to these questions. The following is the second of a three-part reprint of the main body of their report.*

26. As in other respects, the state of occupation has a definite effect on the operation of local training and education institutions. For example, establishments are closed for periods of varying lengths or more or less frequently, on grounds of security or public order. In 1981 the Polytechnic Institute of Hebron, whose staff and students were accused of inciting the young people of the town to demonstrate, was closed, as was the University of Birzeit on a number of occasions. Similarly, the military authorities took steps to modify Jordanian legislation on education and to promulgate Military Order 854 authorising them to supervise and intervene in the running of the universities. It was apparently the opposition to this order which motivated the refusal to authorise the creation of a teachers' union for the institutions and universities of Nablus. The mission noted that the repeal of this order, which has not been invoked since it came into force in 1980, has been recommended by a committee of five Hebrew University teachers who investigated the situation in several institutions of the West Bank and Gaza and who rejected the charge by the military authorities that the academic activities in the occupied territories were political or subversive. The same committee also drew attention to the lack of cooperation between the military authorities and the universities, noting by way of example that the military government had refused to permit student nurses from the University of Bethlehem to gain practical experience in government hospitals and to allow trainee teachers to teach in government schools.

27. All in all, the mission was able to confirm its previous analysis of the situation, namely that it was at the intermediate level of vocational training that action was most urgently needed, owing to the lack or shortage of autonomous local establishments able to design their curricula so as to meet their own requirements and those of the economic development of the region. As indicated below in the section on technical assistance, the office has begun on a modest basis to help the Polytechnic Institute of Hebron. The mission intended to discuss the possibility of increasing this assistance with the representatives of the institute but was unfortunately unable to meet them during its visit.

### Trade union rights

28. Since its first visit on the spot in 1978, the ILO mission sent by the director-general has paid special attention to examining the trade union situation in the occupied Arab territories, in the belief that one of the decisive aspects in achieving social progress and improving life for the workers, from the standpoint both of their material interests and, equally important, of their dignity, is the recognition and effective exercise of the right to organise. These questions have since been carefully borne in mind by the office. Before undertaking its visit, the present mission had already received a number of communications from Arab trade unions or organisations referring to various violations of trade union freedoms and rights in the occupied territories. The mission endeavoured to supplement this information, on the one hand, through private talks with the municipal authorities and several Palestinian trade union leaders on the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and in Gaza and, on the other, by raising with the Israeli authorities the questions they considered to be the most preoccupying.

29. Before commenting on the specific issues raised, the Israeli authorities stated, as they had on the occasion of the previous missions, that local legislation guaran-

teeing freedom of association and the right to bargain was still applicable and that the workers employed in the occupied territories could be legally represented by their own trade unions.

30. Three new trade unions have been registered on the West Bank since the previous year. This brings their number, according to the Israeli authorities who exclude East Jerusalem, to 28, or, according to Arab sources which include East Jerusalem, to 38. The situation in Gaza, on the other hand, has remained stationary since the renewed activity in 1979 of the trade union movement consequent upon the recommendations made on the matter by the director-general's mission; this year the mission drew the attention of the authorities to the difficulties brought to its knowledge, especially by the Gaza drivers' union, concerning the affiliation of new members.

31. On the whole, the trade union movement in the occupied territories does not seem to be very developed and its capacity to defend the workers' interests is still limited. This is probably due in part to its original weakness, since, as noted by the first mission's report in 1978, the social and economic structures of these regions, dominated by agricultural and small commercial and industrial undertakings, where wage earners do not play a very important part, have not provided conditions conducive to the expansion of occupation organisations of workers. Of course, it is also due, since 1967, to the fact of occupation which, as will be seen, creates obstacles in many cases to the development of such organisations.

32. The information received or collected locally indicates that workers in the occupied territories would like to set up more trade union organisations, increase their membership and expand their activities. It is often difficult to distinguish the aspect of social struggle from that of political struggle in such activities. From talks with Palestinian trade unionists, it is clear that, in the excep-

**"As in previous years, the mission was ...informed of the various restrictive measures taken against trade union leaders or trade unionists, including banishment, arrest, imprisonment, house arrest and other restrictions on freedom of movement, especially outside the occupied territories. It communicated a list of 24 names to the military authorities...."**

tional circumstances in which they have been living for the past 15 years, trade union considerations and political considerations inevitably overlap. It should also be remarked that the inhabitants of the occupied territories, deprived as they are of the means of political organisation, probably try to replace the missing political institutions by trade union institutions. In these circumstances, the Israeli authorities seem to look with some mistrust on the development of the trade union movement in the occupied territories, considering it in many cases to have essentially political objectives. Thus the Israeli authorities, invoking, at least as far as the West Bank is concerned, the legislation in force prior to the occupation, which prohibits trade union organisations from engaging in political activities, exert minute control over the establishment of trade unions and the exercise of trade union activities.

33. This control, which appears to be increasingly resented, takes various forms. Control is exercised, for instance, when processing applications for trade union registration, and many complaints have been reiterated

this year about the time taken by the authorities to reply to such requests or their frequent failure to reply at all. The mission, accordingly, again recommended the Israeli authorities to give within a reasonable period of time a reply, whether positive or negative, to requests for the establishment and registration of trade unions.

34. Another aspect of authorities' action which met with keen opposition — reported by the mission last year as well — was the amendment of Jordanian labour legislation so as to extend ineligibility for election to the executive committee of a trade union to persons who have been convicted by Israeli courts. The amendment also empowers the authorities, for purposes of its application, to verify candidatures for elections, to cancel membership of trade unions and to annul committee decisions. In the opinion of the Palestinian trade unionists, the chief aim of the amendment is to enable the authorities to exclude politically-committed candidates from trade union office. All the Arab trade unions on the West Bank have opposed this amendment to the existing legislation and, when they have held elections, they have done so without referring them to the authorities. The amendment, as adopted in 1980, has not yet become effective in practice, but the trade unionists apparently fear that it will be enforced sooner or later and that one of their basic rights will thus be impaired.

35. Another measure adopted two years ago — but applied this time over the past six months — that has aroused strong reactions, particularly on the part of the trade unionists in East Jerusalem, is the disqualification of East Jerusalem trade unions from membership of the General Federation of West Bank Workers' Unions, to which they belonged up to now. For the authorities, this measure is no doubt a consequence of the change made in the status of Jerusalem; but since this has not been recognised by the international community, it follows that such a decision cannot be regarded as being consistent with international standards on freedom of association, which provide in particular for the right of organisations to constitute and join federations.

36. Various other complaints have been made by the Arab trade unions or organisations. They relate, in particular, to the closing down of trade union sections by the military authorities, interference by the military authorities on trade union premises, and the continuing obstacles to the holding of trade union funds (especially in the case of the Gaza Trade Union Federation), to freedom of assembly and the possibility of organising public demonstrations.

and had no relation to the persons' trade union activities; that the majority of these persons have now been released; that four trade union leaders from the West Bank continue to be under house arrest; and that whenever there were legitimate grounds for lifting the restrictive measures, this had been done (the authorities were referring in this connection to an authorisation granted to one trade union leader under house arrest to travel abroad).

37. The mission was able to hold private talks in East Jerusalem with two trade union leaders, also under house arrest, who reiterated complaints similar to those expressed during the previous visit, that these measures were groundless, since only the vague notion of security had been invoked without the charges against them being specified, that the measures were

movements are restricted under administrative orders are not informed of the charges brought against them nor do they have the right to refute evidence.

39. In situations of this nature, it is fitting to recall the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in 1973 in its general survey. The committee draws attention to the fact that the detention of trade unionists in any circumstances runs the risk of involving serious interference with the exercise of trade union rights if such measures are not accompanied by adequate judicial safeguards, such as the principle that no-one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile, the right of every arrested person to be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his

of work in the occupied Arab territories, the previous missions, especially in 1979, paid particular attention to the conditions of work of minors. As pointed out previously, the minimum age for admission to employment, which was 12 years in Gaza and 13 years on the West Bank, was raised to 14 years by ordinances adopted by the Israeli administration. This year, as mentioned earlier, the mission noted with interest that special youth programmes were being carried out that, once their scope has been extended, may help to orient young people towards training rather than towards early employment. The mission can only recommend that the means of investigation of the labour inspection services should be strengthened in this respect and that information should be supplied on the actual

on May 20 1981 by the General Assembly of the WHO, that the socio-economic situation of a population and its state of health are closely related and that the socio-political situation in the occupied territories is conducive neither to the improvement of the state of health of the population concerned nor to the full development of services adapted to the promotion of human welfare.

43. Lastly, the mission would like to draw the attention of the authorities to the need to respect the cultural and national identity of the workers. The difficulties encountered in this respect struck the mission as particularly acute in the occupied territories to which Israel has unilaterally extended its "law, jurisdiction and administration". This was the case in East Jerusalem, where these questions were raised several times by trade union leaders and members of the chamber of commerce, who expressed fear about the growing difficulty of maintaining their own particular cultural characteristics. This was also the case in the Golan which the mission visited, as mentioned earlier, at the time when a general strike had been called to protest against enforcement of the act of Dec. 14, 1981 and to mark the population's refusal to accept Israeli citizenship. The decision to enforce the law was postponed, but the 2,500 workers from the Golan employed in Israel (accounting for about two-thirds of the active population employed) had received notice of dismissal. At the time of writing this report, the general strike, still widely followed (in mid-March, it was estimated that only some 400 workers and farmers had resumed their activities), was entering its second month. Moreover, a number of repressive or restrictive measures had been taken by the Israeli authorities, who have advanced the date on which Golan residents must be in possession of an Israeli identity card from Oct. 1 to April 1, 1982. The arrest and imprisonment of a number of Syrian leaders, restrictions placed on the free movement of village inhabitants outside their villages, the reduction of the water supply to the villages by the Israeli Water Company, restriction of the right of shepherds to lead their flocks to pasture, difficulties for farmers to market their produce in the Syrian Arab Republic, pressure brought to bear on Syrian teachers and a 50 per cent reduction in their salaries for having participated in the strike, and obstacles to the continuation of studies by Golan students in the Syrian universities are among the measures of which the mission learned.

### Employment in Israel

44. As mentioned at the beginning of this report, roughly 70,000 to 75,000 residents of the occupied Arab territories are

working in Israel. It is possible to measure the growing size of these migratory flows since 1968 when there were 5,000 such workers. The present level was approached in 1974, and the volume has remained extremely stable since 1978. The major increases in the volume of manpower from the occupied territories occurred during the period when the Israeli economy was expanding, but the most noteworthy fact in recent years is that the volume has remained stable at these high levels despite the slowing down of economic activity in Israel and the simultaneous emergence of a relatively high rate of unemployment (over 5 per cent of the Israeli economically active population). This shows that in Israel, as in the countries of Europe, the possibilities of substitution as between national manpower and immigrant manpower remain limited. Despite the unemployment level now reached in Israel, the sectors or jobs in which workers from the occupied territories are concentrated are registering labour shortages. The reason why these workers have not been affected by the economic crisis is that, for the most part, they are employed in jobs unwanted by Israeli workers. As shown by a study published in the Bank of Israel Economic Review, the influx of unskilled labour from the occupied territories in building, agriculture and manufacturing has resulted in the promotion of skilled and semi-skilled Israeli workers in the job scale; for these workers, the arrival of manpower from the occupied territories has introduced a complementary factor of production, while for unskilled Israeli workers, many of whom have left these sectors for others or dropped out of the labour force, it has acted as a replacement factor.

45. A survey carried out by the Israeli authorities in 1981 gives a number of indications about the socio-economic characteristics of manpower from the occupied territories employed in Israel. It was found, for example, that the migration is made up almost entirely of men, over 40 per cent of whom are in the 14-24 year age group. Nearly half of the workers from the occupied territories are considered to be skilled workers and about half of them are employed in the building sector. As regards the places of work in Israel, Tel-Aviv and the central districts employ 42 per cent of these workers, the southern districts 29 per cent, Jerusalem 21 per cent and Haifa and the northern districts 7.1 per cent. Perhaps one of the most significant features is the relative stability acquired by the phenomenon of employment in Israel: roughly 50 per cent of the migrants have now spent from 6 to 10 years or more working in Israel, which seems to give this migration an almost structural character.



Israeli occupation forces in Nablus

valid for six months and could be renewed at the authorities' discretion (the mission also found that the former president of the Federation of West Bank Workers' Unions, who was under house arrest during the previous visit, was still subject to this measure). In reply to the question whether they had appealed to the courts against these measures, the Palestinian participants said that, though theoretically they had the right to appeal, they did not avail themselves of that right in practice since their lawyers discouraged them from initiating proceedings before the Israeli courts. As regards the Gaza Strip, the mission was not informed of any trade union leader having been arrested or placed under house arrest.

38. The information supplied about the various measures taken by the occupation authorities against trade unionists and union leaders may be better understood if placed in the context of the general situation as described by Amnesty International in its 1981 report. The report recalls, for instance, that security offences are specified in the emergency legislation promulgated in 1945 under the British Mandate. This legislation is still in force, both in Israel and in the occupied territories, where it has been supplemented by more than 800 orders issued by the military authorities since 1967. The interpretation of these regulations and orders by the military courts has resulted in some cases in sentencing persons to prison terms for acts which were expressions of political belief. Amnesty International also expresses its concern about the amendment in July 1980 of the "Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance" making public expression of sympathy for illegal organisations an offence punishable by up to three years' imprisonment. Lastly, the report notes that the amendment in January 1980 of the law governing administrative detention in the occupied territories, while providing for some safeguards, maintains the principle of detention without trial or charge; and persons whose

arrest and also to be informed promptly of any charges against him, and the right of everyone to be presumed innocent until proved guilty in accordance with law.

40. In conclusion, the above developments in the particularly sensitive area of freedom of association indicate that prolonged occupation has deeply disturbed what would already seem to have been a shaky situation. The reasons prompting the authorities to keep the activities of trade unions and their leaders under close surveillance and the reasons prompting these leaders to use the trade union movement for ends other than its proper ones in normal circumstances may of course be explained by the very fact of occupation. Nevertheless it is of the utmost importance to ensure that the legal prohibition placed on trade unions to carry out political activities is not interpreted in such a way as to undermine the fundamental principles laid down by the ILO standards in this field, which essentially are recognition of the right of workers freely to establish and join trade unions and federations of their own choosing (which organisations must not be subject to suspension or dissolution by administrative authority) and the guarantee of the fundamental rights essential for the normal exercise of trade union activities (the right to draw up their by-laws and regulations, to choose their representative freely to organise their administrative activities freely, to organise their activities freely).

For their part, trade union organisations should have regard, in the interest of the trade union movement, to the principles laid down by the International Labour Conference, in a resolution adopted in 1952, for the protection of the freedom and independence of the trade union movement and the safeguarding of its fundamental task of advancing the social and economic well-being of the workers.

### Questions of regulations

41. When examining conditions

application of the ordinances issued in 1978 inasmuch as information continues to reach it about the continuing use of child labour, particularly in Israeli units of agricultural or industrial production in the occupied territories. Concerning more generally the employment of Arab workers in these undertakings, the mission recommends that an inquiry be carried out into their conditions of work and information supplied on the subject. It recommends the same measures regarding the situation of women performing work at home.

42. As regards medical care, it will be recalled that a special voluntary sickness insurance scheme was introduced by the authorities in 1978 and that an ordinance was adopted making employment-accident insurance compulsory for all undertakings. The Israeli authorities already informed the previous mission that over 600,000 persons had joined the voluntary insurance scheme and that increased budgetary appropriations would make it possible to improve the services available. Information received by the mission from Arab sources, on the other hand, stated that the protection provided by the sickness insurance scheme covered only a small part of the Palestinian population, that it was of limited advantage and that several citizens had withdrawn from the scheme. The same sources reported deteriorating health conditions in the territories, as a result in particular of the freezing of budgetary appropriations for the government hospitals and the refusal of authorisation to build new private hospitals. These questions come more especially within the province of the World Health Organisation, where they are being followed closely. In this connection, it may be noted that the report submitted in 1981 by the WHO Special Committee of Experts stressed, among other things, the lack of programmes in this field, inadequate budgetary resources and the problems of qualified staff, reaching the conclusion, which was taken up in the resolution adopted



Construction workers in Ramallah



## Qasem receives ambassadors of Britain and America

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem received Thursday the British ambassador to Jordan and discussed with him bilateral relation.

Mr. Qasem also received the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman.

## Dudin to open seminar on cereal production

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin will on Saturday open a seminar on the production of cereals in the Arab World.

Taking part in the 12 day seminar, to be held at the Professional Association Complex here will be several specialists from Arab and foreign nations to discuss the most effective means of improving the production of cereals in the Arab World.

The seminar is organised by the Damascus-based Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Territories.

## Ambassador to Tunis discusses improving education cooperation

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan's ambassador to Tunisia discussed with the country's minister of higher education on Thursday ways of bolstering educational cooperation between Jordan and Tunisia.

They discussed in particular the exchange of visits by university professors and cooperation between universities of both countries in other related fields.

The ambassador also called at the headquarters of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation where he discussed cooperation between the organisation and Jordan in education, and science.

## Prince Ra'd attends Arab College celebration of independence day

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid Thursday deputised for Her Majesty Queen Noor in attending a ceremony organised by the Arab College (a community college) on the occasion of Independence and Army Day.

The college band presented a variety of national songs and music and later Prince Ra'd opened four exhibitions, one being of photographs featuring Jordan's history and the development of its Armed Forces, and the others of books on military topics, and paintings.

## 40,000 students sit tawjihi

AMMAN (Petra) — Nearly 40,000 students in the third secondary stage began the second session of the General Secondary Certificates (Tawjihi) Examinations Wednesday for the academic year 1981-82.

According to Director of Examinations Department at the Ministry of Education Farouq Badran, the students are accommodated at 471 examination halls around the country under the supervision of some 8,000 teachers.

The second session will last eight days. The same students sat the first session in January 1982.

Meanwhile, the ministry's Director of Education in Amman Governorate Abdul Latif Arabiyat Wednesday made an inspection tour of a number of examination halls. He expressed satisfaction with the arrangements taken to assure that the process is running in a smooth manner.

## AWSA to implement sewerage projects in four main cities

ZARQA (Petra) — The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) will implement sewer projects for Irbid, Zarqa, Jerash and Salt on behalf of these cities' municipalities, according to Zarqa Mayor Salameh Al Ghuweiri.

The mayor also said that a team from the World Bank has completed a revision of designs and plans for the Zarqa and Russeifa sewer projects and their feasibility studies.

A special AWSA committee has been set up to supervise the implementation of these projects and the various municipalities involved will have to submit their designs to this committee before the end of this year, Mr. Ghuweiri said.

## Islamic teaching camp opens

SALT (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif opened at Umm Al 'Amad in Salt Governorate Thursday a camp for teaching students the Holy Koran, its philosophy and meaning.

He stressed on some 600 students taking part in the camp activities the need to confront the various dangers facing Islam, especially Zionism through solidarity among Muslims under the umbrella of the Holy Koran.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

- Paintings by students of the College of the Sisters of Nazareth, at the French Cultural Centre at 5:30 p.m.
- Paintings by Cemil Eren, at the Suhail Bisharat Art Gallery.
- Bridges and Viaducts, by Silvano Zorzi, at the Professional Association Complex.
- Exhibition of Children's books, education materials and toys at the Prince Hashem Birds' Garden, Shmeisani.

### Play

- Freehold, written by Malcolm Quantrill and performed by the Amman Playreaders, at the British Council at 8:00 p.m. Tickets at the door.

### Film

- Die Bremer Stadtmusikanten, a Children's film, at the Goethe Institute at 4:30 p.m.

## Today's weather

Fair weather with northerly winds. In Aqaba there will be northerly moderate winds and calm sea.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	14	30
Aqaba	20	35
Jerash	16	34
Jordan Valley	19	34

Tuesday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 26 per cent, Aqaba 20 per cent.



The social security seminar which concluded its meetings in Amman on Friday May 28. (Petra photo)

## Social security seminar ends meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day seminar on the application of social security laws in the Arab World ended here Friday.

Delegates came from 12 Arab states and the Federation of Arab Labourers, the Council of Arab Economic Unity and the Khartoum-based Arab Centre for Arab social security. The seminar recommended among other things

that all Arab workers employed in Arab countries be allowed to benefit from the social security laws in force in countries in which they are employed.

It also recommended that part time workers employed by Arab governments and those employed by construction companies and other private sector organisations be granted the opportunity of

benefiting from various social security laws in force in Arab countries.

Furthermore, the seminar recommended that the Arab Labour Office publish a glossary of social security terms in English, French and Arabic to be distributed to all Arab countries and that similar seminars should be held every two years.

## Amman Playreaders present Freehold by Malcolm Quantrill

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The many who enjoyed the performance of Finter's Betrayal by the Amman Playreaders last February, will find equal pleasure in their latest production Freehold. Written and directed by Malcolm Quantrill, the play takes a look at, to quote the author "the borderline between fact and fiction, and the ability we all have to invent our own lives". With Finter like observation Quantrill analyses the 10 year old husband wife relationship of the Sparrows, a busy professional couple who cannot relate fully to each other, who converse without actually communicating, the barrier between them being their own almost total involvement in their individual selves.

The play opens with a confrontation between the couple, generated because David—an author of uncertain calibre whose work ranges, depending on the perspective, from sensationalist soft porn with a hero who churns out such profundities as "c'est la vie" to the intellectual analysis of the female psyche,—has a tem-

porary writer's block. But once his wife, Vivienne has gone to bed with the ironic parting comment of "sweet dreams" he lapses back into his own imaginary world...

The results of this sort of fantasy takes a more concrete form when it becomes the black and white type of his manuscript and neither David nor his wife are able to distinguish what is real and what is the creative product of his

familiar problem in a bold and courageous way, its seriousness gaining effect from an underlying humour and the often extremely witty one-liners. The same very high standard of acting that distinguished "Betrayal" has been achieved again, the cast of four making the best use of the stereotypical roles David's fantasies force upon them as well as managing to convey convincingly the difficult nuances of everyday speech with its mundane irrelevancies.

The play is a workshop production which means the cast and co-director Stephanie Qadir have helped shape this, its first ever production. Professor Quantrill who has been teaching architecture at the University of Jordan since 1980, has been writing plays for the BBC (the third programme and the television), for other European stations and for the London stage since 1963. Freehold which was written in Amman last year, was also commissioned by the BBC. It will be staged at the British Council tonight, Saturday, May 29, and tomorrow, Sunday May 30 at 8 p.m.

## ART REVIEW

fertile imagination. The issue is further confused, for even if David's seduction and subsequent infidelity did not actually happen, the envisioned it so powerfully that his guilt remains the same as if it did. But David is so entrenched in his own private world that this does not matter and Vivienne's final impotent gestures and futile demands for a more meaningful reality in their relationship prompts nothing more than another idea for the next chapter.

Freehold is a sophisticated, complex as well as a very entertaining play, which approaches a

## JD 100,000 loan for Ajloun development

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank has approved a JD 100,000 loan to Ajloun Municipality. The loan will be used to finance the establishment of an industrial district. It also approved a JD 80,000 for establishing a shopping centre in Ajloun.

The bank also approved a JD 50,000 to the municipal council of Mughir Al Sarhan for asphaltting roads and JD 300,000 for Aqaba to finance its municipality's projects which include the establishment of a shopping centre.

## Obstetrics seminar held Thursday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Medical Association Friday held a day-long Medical Day at the Professional Association Complex in Amman.

Some 300 physicians attending heard lectures about gynaecology and obstetrics delivered by several specialists.

## Sport commentators finish seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day seminar for Arab sports commentators ended here Thursday. Participants from 12 Arab states heard lectures about football games, the exchange of expertise among young and veteran commentators and the other related topics. Also discussed was the means of increasing Arab sports commentators specially in football as this has become the most popular sport in the Arab World.

## Finance minister returns from Islamic Bank board meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Finance Salem Al Masa'deb returned to Amman Friday after leading Jordan's delegation to a board meeting of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in Istanbul which started on May 22.

The board members reviewed the bank's activities in 1981 and its contributions to the development of various Islamic nations. Mr. Masa'deb said. He added that the board has approved a cooperation agreement with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) which will allow IDB to offer better assistance to its member states in the field of

agricultural development.

At the board meeting, the members elected Mr. Masa'deb as chairman of the IDB's board of governors in the next meeting. Mr. Masa'deb said that he also held talks with IDB officials on the prospect of financing a number of Jordanian projects and in launching joint ventures in cooperation with Jordanian companies. The major projects in mind, he said, are those for the electrification of Aqaba and the water and sewerage project for Zarqa.

According to the minister preliminary agreement on this subject has been reached, and further

talks on details will follow. Last Sunday, Mr. Masa'deb signed an agreement with the IDB for a \$20 million loan which will be used to finance Jordan's purchase of crude oil from the Tapline company.

The Jeddah-based bank, established in 1975 has 42 member states and a capital of \$3.2 billion mainly owned by Saudi Arabia, Libya, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

Returning with the minister was the three-member delegation who accompanied him on the visit.

IDB assistance tops \$634m, page 5

## UAE labour minister ends Amman visit, goes to meeting in Geneva

AMMAN (Petra) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Saif Al Jarwan left here for Geneva Thursday to take part in a meeting of Arab ministers of labour and will attend the International Labour Organisation Conference which is opening there on Wednesday.

During his stay here Mr. Jarwan held talks with Labour Minister

Jawad Al Anani on cooperation in labour related affairs and signed an agreement for further bolstering bilateral cooperation in this field and regulating the flow of workers between the two countries.

Mr. Jarwan was seen off at Amman Airport by Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani, several Labour Ministry officials and the

UAE ambassador to Jordan.

Also on Thursday, Qatari Minister of Labour Ali Al Ansari made a brief stopover here on his way to Geneva to attend the Arab labour ministers meeting and take part in the International Labour Organisation meeting. He was met at the airport by Labour ministry officials and the Qatari ambassador to Jordan.

## Anani heads Jordan's delegation to ILO meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) 68th meeting will leave for Geneva Saturday. Heading the delegation, Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani will join the delegation on Monday.

A Labour Ministry spokesman said that the Arab delegations will submit to the conference a joint request to name a day of solidarity with the Arab labourers in the occupied Arab territories.

He said the head of the International Labour Office will also submit a report on the outcome of the visits to the territories made by an ILO team in the course of implementing the organisation's resolutions passed in 1974 and 1980 which contained a condemnation of Israel's racial discrimination policies and its violations of human rights and the rights of labour unions in the Israeli-held territories.

## Ministry approves formation of Zarqa Friends of Kidney Patients Society

ZARQA (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development has given approval for the establishment of Friends of the Kidney Patients Society in Zarqa.

The society aims at making available dialysis machines for kidney patients and enlightening the public through lectures, booklets and seminars as well as recorded tapes on the causes and results of renal diseases. The society has plans for extending financial aid to patients who need dialy-

sis machines and offer guidance to patients who have had surgical operations. Furthermore, the society will implement rehabilitation projects for such patients so that they can be self-reliant and earn their own income.

According to the Social Development Department Director Hamdallah Abu Al Samen, the society's 16-member constituent assembly will hold its first meeting shortly to elect a board and embark on discharging its various

tasks. He said that there are eight doctors among the assembly members.

The government-run Ibn Sina hospital in Zarqa has offered all its facilities to the new society and also offered to serve as the society's temporary headquarters, Mr. Abu Al Samen said. He added that the hospital's director has offered free-of-charge surgical operations to needy patients suffering from kidney troubles.

# MANILA

via Kuwait

## TWICE A WEEK

### Tuesday and Sunday BY BOEING 747

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT  
YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR KUWAIT AIRWAYS OFFICE

King Hussein Street, United Insurance Co. Bldg.  
Tel: 30145/6 - 22236/7

## A FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Consisting of two bedrooms, sitting and dining rooms, with telephone, separate central heating and entrance, and a small garden. Only one flat above it.

Location: On a hill at Al Rasheed area, close to the University of Jordan car entrance.  
Please call 841859 after 2:00 p.m.

## AVIS A LA COMMUNAUTE DE LANGUE FRANCAISE D'AMMAN

Une Messe en Français est célébrée chaque Dimanche à 18:00 heures à l'Église Saint Joseph - Jabal Amman - 1er Cercle.

## CAMEO PUB

3 HAPPY HOURS

FROM 5:00 PM - 8:00 PM

drinks \* half \* price

TASTE OUR SNACKS

& ENJOY

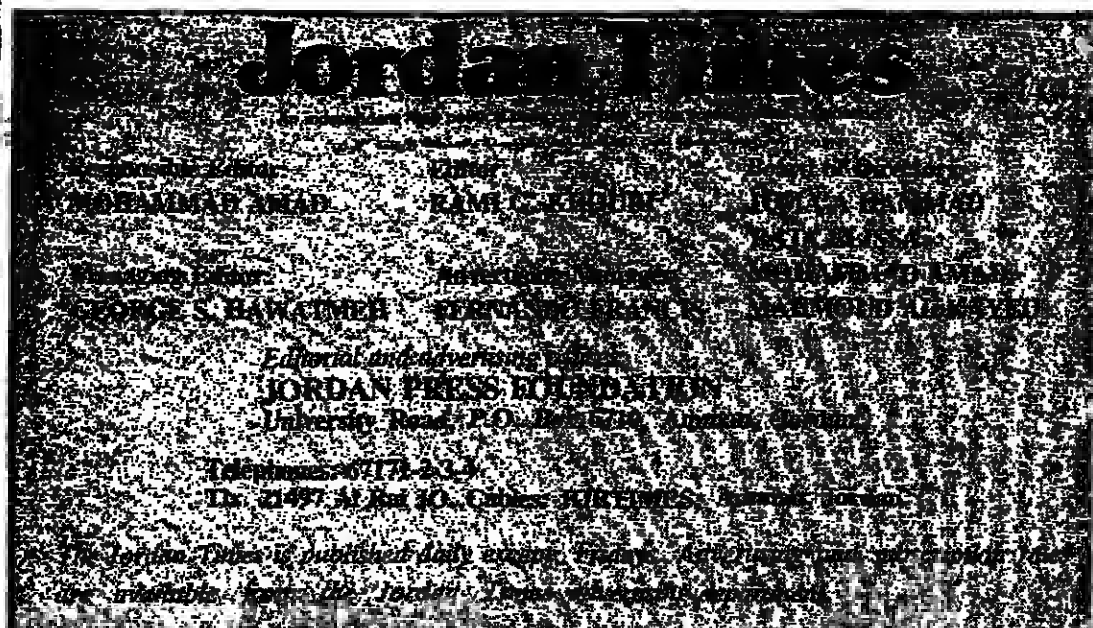
a game of Darts.

Cameo HOTEL TEL 44579/43616

JABAL AMMAN, FOURTH CIRCLE

BEHIND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT





## A message among the mumbo-jumbo?

UNITED STATES Secretary of State Alexander Haig's speech on American policy in the Middle East earlier this week before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations needs to be studied carefully. Mr. Haig may be trying to tell us something. Perhaps, even, he is trying to put together an American policy for the Middle East, something that has not existed since America itself became a nation about 200 years ago. For Mr. Haig to say that the U.S. must "coordinate our approaches" to Lebanon, the Palestinians and the Iraq-Iran war -- the three matters he chose to stress in his talk -- is a heartening sign of growing up. Heretofore, America has preferred the crisis management approach to Middle Eastern diplomacy, an approach that has gotten nowhere and that has run its course, as he more or less confirmed when he said that "...conflict cannot be managed perpetually while the problems at the root of the conflict continue to fester." Mr. Haig is obviously groping for something when he talks of the "principle of self-government" for the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians and when he stresses that the Camp David "autonomy" proposal is transitional, not final. But self-government is not the same as self-determination, and Mr. Haig's gropings for a

coherent and balanced Middle Eastern policy are still badly hampered by his Israeli shackles preventing him from talking with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Nevertheless, what Mr. Haig said in Chicago can be viewed as the first attempt by a trained man to break out of his chains. The bottom line of American diplomacy in the Middle East, as outlined in Mr. Haig's speech, remains one that is defined clearly by Israeli concerns, as well as by the right-wing mumbo-jumbo of the dominant Republican Party and its anti-Soviet hysteria. Mr. Haig is to be encouraged in his attempt to relate indigenous Middle Eastern events and forces to one another, as he has suggested he now wishes to do. He is also to be encouraged to adopt a policy in which, as he said in his speech, "...no country can be given a veto over the pursuit of our best interests or necessary cooperation with others." This is intriguing stuff, indeed. What is Alexander Haig trying to say? Hasn't he said some of this before only to contradict it with his country's actions on the ground? Is it different this time around? Why? Why should we believe America this time? Actions speak louder than words. Let us see what action follows the words.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### Iran threatens our identity

AL RA'I: The continuing Iranian threats against the Arab Gulf States is a clear interpretation of the danger directed against the Arab identity of these states and of Iraq's. This threat is being confirmed by the Iranian insinuation that it is ready to protract the war for years to come. The Iranian regime is voicing these threats at a time when efforts are being exerted by Islamic and non-aligned states, and by the United Nations, to put an honourable end to this war securing the legitimate rights of both Iran and Iraq. It is needless to say that the Iranian intransigence towards these efforts has been the major obstacle towards reaching a fruitful result. This must alert the Arabs to their duty in order to defend the threatened Arab identity in the region. It is clear that defending this identity cannot be achieved by statements and by expressing anxiety. The threat can only be confronted by the strong Arab solidarity for which Jordan has been calling. Iraq has fought an honourable battle to defend its Arab identity as well as that of the Arabian Gulf. It is time the Arabs assumed a genuine role in supporting Iraq, because history does not forget those who shirk off their duties towards their nation. History will not forgive those who got involved in supporting the enemy of the Arab Nation.

It is the duty of every Arab to defend and protect the Arab identity of Iraq and of the Arabian Gulf region. Carrying out this duty does not call for any bargaining or hesitation. Jordan has, time

and again, called for pan-Arab commitment, which is the minimum requirement for Arab solidarity. Jordan has repeatedly called for supporting Iraq in the implementation of this commitment which is the duty of all Arabs. We hope that the Arabs will make up before it is too late.

### Haig's hollow statements

AL DUSTOUR: U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statements on the Middle East problems contained some positive sides. But these statements did not clarify the vague U.S. policy on the Middle East in general, and on the Iraq-Iran war, in particular. Mr. Haig's statements cannot be understood as a clear U.S. policy towards the region, nor can the positive aspects in his statement be void of the suspicion caused by the attitudes and the practices of the United States. Out of their long experience with the United States, the Arabs have learned that press statements are unimportant. They have learned that what is important is what the United States actually practises. That is why one questions what Mr. Haig said about his country's anxiety and concern over the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, and its influence on the Arabian Gulf region. The United States gave Israel the green light to supply Iran with U.S. weapons and military hardware. What Mr. Haig said about "autonomy" completely contradicts the suspicious U.S. silence on the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab lands.

# Asia woos the oil-producing Arabs

By David Dodwell

The Arab nations, once disregarded in Asia, have over the past decade emerged in the official minds of every developing country there to occupy the centre stage.

Fast-rising oil prices, and concern over the political volatility of the Gulf region, have prompted Asia's oil importing countries to aim for closer ties with the Arab states.

As their oil debts have risen, so they have been keen to earn back some of the dollars paid out for oil by exporting more to the Gulf region, by attracting aid and investment from the area, and by exporting "guest workers" who will remit earnings and so bolster depleted foreign exchange reserves.

This effort has won greater urgency since the world's main locomotive for economic growth -- the countries of the industrial West -- plunged into recession.

There is hardly an Arab embassy in any Asian country that is not expanding rapidly, and the same can be said of Asian embassies in the Gulf. State visits are being arranged at a hectic pace. Arab banks are mushrooming in almost every Asian capital.

### Hard lessons

But at the same time, Asia's leaders are beginning to learn hard lessons in their dealings with the Arabs. The oil-rich states may still offer immense opportunities, but they have shown the will never to become a soft touch.

"Islamic fraternal links" -- claimed by Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Bangladesh -- have brought few benefits.

Countries holding out the begging bowl, or hoping that the Arab states will, out of any sense of guilt or compassion, help to repair the damage done to their balance of payments by rising oil costs, have been disappointed.

Arab governments and bankers, while committed to more direct investment in the developing countries of Asia, have moved with extreme caution and conservatism. Their overriding aim is to make sound investments which guarantee a substantial return.

It has come as a surprise that the Arab states have not done more to help their Muslim brothers in developing Asia. The one exception is Pakistan, which has over the past four years received immeasurable help, particularly from Saudi Arabia.

### Pakistan gains

The Saudi kept Pakistan's creditors at bay when reserves slumped to less than \$100 million late in 1979, and almost certainly prevented default on a number of foreign loans. In January this year, Pakistan won a \$500 million loan from Riyadh to help pay for its arms purchases from the U.S. The loan caused considerable surprise not because of its size, but because news of it leaked out. As the cost of its imports from the Arab states rose threefold between 1979 and 1981 to \$1.64 billion -- most of it oil from Saudi Arabia -- exports consequently doubled to \$792 million. But most of this increase was accounted for by the meteoric

million in 1980.

However, migrant labour is important. More than 250,000 Bangladeshis work in the Middle East, most of them in Abu Dhabi. Remitted earnings have risen from \$100 million in 1978 to an expected \$500 million this year. There are good prospects to expand earnings from migrant workers, but only if proper job-oriented training is provided.

An Arab-Bangladesh Bank has been established, which is 60 per cent Dubai-owned. Similarly, late last year a Saudi-Bangladesh joint investment company was set up. But neither institution has yet made an investment.

"The Arabs are hard-headed businessmen," said one Dacca

contracts were won last year, together worth almost \$300 million.

Aid and investment Indonesia receives from the Middle East are nominal, partly because its own oil wealth makes it less needy than others, and partly because no Arab banks have yet been allowed to establish a base there.

Malaysia, which like Indonesia, boasts oil wealth, has little to show for its fraternal links with the Islamic world. Over the past six years, the Middle East has accounted for a steady 8 to 9 per cent of Malaysia's imports, and an equally steady and barely significant 2 per cent of exports.

Malaysian hopes of exporting more palm oil and timber to the Gulf region have come to naught, with the Iran-Iraq war disrupting present sales.

Arabs in Malaysia say the Malaysians do not push hard enough, and "tend to rely on religious connections to get things done." Malaysians counter by claiming that the Arabs are still too preoccupied with the industrialised West.

### Religion of little importance

Further evidence that the Arab states have moved into Asia with scant regard for religious links is found in the extent of business and trade conducted through non-Islamic countries such as Singapore, South Korea and the Philippines. It is also significant that these three countries are among the wealthiest in developing Asia, and offer the most promising prospects for healthy profits from investment.

As a major oil refiner, Singapore imports crude oil on a massive scale, mainly from Saudi Arabia, and exports back to the Middle East a wide variety of refined products.

This oil business, coupled with Singapore's importance as an Asia dollar base, makes the tiny island state of 2.6 million people one of the most important centres for Arab business in Asia. In 1981, imports from the Middle East cost more than \$7.4 billion, while exports earned almost \$1.4 billion.

Since 1979, Saudi Arabia's National Commercial Bank, the biggest bank in the Middle East, has been operating from a representative office in Singapore. This was followed last year by the National Bank of Kuwait.

At the same time, Bahrain's Gulf International Bank, the National Bank of Abu Dhabi, and the Union des Banques Arabes et

Francaises have all won offshore licences. At least four other banks are currently applying for similar licences.

Business is modest by comparison with these banks' Euromarket operations, but they are important to Singapore, and will grow.

Investment by Arabs in Singapore itself has been limited to property. However, Singapore's Jurong Town Corporation is conducting a feasibility study with the Kuwait Real Estate Investment Consortium on establishing a \$500 million International Petroleum Centre in the island states as a regional base for oil exploration.

The Philippines, a major oil importer, has also been to earn back the dollars paid out for oil, and had done this by exporting guest workers to the Gulf states on a major scale.

About 125,000 migrant workers left for the Gulf in 1981 alone, lifting the total abroad to about 500,000. Their remittances have risen from less than \$250 million in 1977 to about \$1 billion last year, and have gone a long way to eliminating the country's \$1.5 billion deficit on visible trade with the Middle East.

South Korea has also made major inroads. It was able to check the rise in cost of oil imports from the Middle East in 1981, which held steady at \$5.6 billion after a 65 per cent increase in 1979 and an 81 per cent surge in 1980, and has also managed to maintain a strong growth in exports to that region. These rose 50 per cent in 1980 and 22 per cent last year, cutting the visible trade deficit by \$500 million to \$2.3 billion.

### Trade with India stagnates

By contrast, India's trade with the Gulf region has stagnated. Aid commitments have fallen from \$200 million in 1977-78 to barely \$100 million in the fiscal year ending last March.

Earnings from India's one million migrant workers, which are kept secret by the government, were thought to be up to \$3 billion in 1980-81 though this may have declined over the past year, since many workers returned to India with the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

Sri Lanka's Arab links have only in the past four years begun to develop. About 50,000 of its citizens work in the Gulf region, mostly as housemaids and gardeners. President Junius Jayawardene, following an official visit to Saudi Arabia last September, has called for this figure to be boosted to 100,000 by 1983.

Remittances have risen from a negligible amount in 1977 to \$97 million in 1979 and \$220 million last year -- making the workers a more important foreign exchange earner than rubber, the country's second largest export product.

While business links between Asia and the Arab states are still at an early stage, they are of rapidly growing importance with the strongest economies attracting the strongest investment interest. Those countries which realised the potential three or four years ago are beginning to see dividends and those that did not are beginning to regret it.

Financial Times news feature

## Rising oil prices and the political volatility of the Gulf region have prompted Asia's oil importing countries to aim for closer ties with the Arab states.

rise in exports to Iran, which ranks as Pakistan's second largest market behind China.

Between 1977 and 1981, Pakistan's exports to the Arab states as a whole actually fell as a proportion of total exports -- from 52 per cent to 43.5 per cent.

Pakistan's most important gains from the Gulf states have come from its one million or more migrant workers, who between them repatriate more than \$2 billion a year through official channels, and perhaps another \$1 billion through illicit or informal channels.

Pakistan's gains from its links with the Arab states are indispensable -- but probably not because of a shared faith. Observers say Pakistan's physical closeness to the Gulf region, and its immense importance to Gulf security with Afghanistan fallen under Soviet control, explain why it has benefited so much from its Arab links.

### No special favours

Other Muslim countries in Asia have won no special favours. Bangladesh has received about \$1 billion in aid from the Arabs since 1975 -- undeniably important, but less than 10 per cent of its total foreign aid over that period. Exports from Bangladesh to the Middle East have risen from a negligible \$29 million in 1976 to \$75

observer. "Religious considerations extend only to providing occasional assistance, and of course for establishing institutes for Islamic education."

Indonesia, the world's most populous Islamic state, which sends more pilgrims than any other to Mecca every year, has over the past year begun to see gains from its efforts to win more business from the Arab nations. But fraternal ties have had little to do with the progress.

Exports have leapt 49 per cent to \$118 million, cutting the trade deficit to less than \$200 million for the first time in three years. The main reason for the breakthrough is felt to be the establishment in March last year of Indomels, a consortium of three shipping lines running a direct shipping service between Indonesia and the Middle East.

A second major breakthrough was made by a consortium of 18 Indonesian construction contractors which has since 1978 tried to win business in the Middle East.

In 1980, the Jakarta Government set up an organisation called Construction Development Middle East (CDME) to coordinate efforts, improve the capabilities of tenderers and provide training for construction labourers, engineers and managers. The fruits of this effort have been almost immediate: three



— Ashraf Al Awsai

# JORDAN TIMES

## JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Kotan  
5:45 Cartoons  
6:10 Rainbow  
6:30 That's Incredible  
7:20 Local Programme  
7:30 Local Programme on Agriculture

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme  
7:00 News in French  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Varieties  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 To The Manor Born  
9:10 Play of the Month: Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens"  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Coat of the play

## RADIO JORDAN

885 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on  
7:01 Morning Show  
7:30 News Bulletin  
7:40 Morning Show  
10:00 News Summary  
10:30 Eternal Jerusalem  
11:00 Sign off  
12:00 News Headlines  
12:05 Pop Session  
13:00 News Summary  
13:03 Radiotheque  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:03 Instrumentals  
16:30 Old Favourites  
17:00 Jordan Weekly  
17:30 Special Feature  
18:00 News Summary  
18:30 Play of the Week  
19:00 News

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

06:00 Newsweek 04:30 New Waves 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The Moon and Sixpence 08:30 These Musical Islands 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 New Ideas 10:25 The Week in Wales 10:30 World News 10:39 News About Britain 10:45 The Pope Comes to Canterbury 12:00 Radio Newsworld 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Gloria Humford 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News 16:09 Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News: News About Britain 18:15 Radio Newsworld 18:30 Outside the Jewellers 20:00 World News: Commentary 20:15 Good Books 20:30 These Musical Islands 21:00 They Showed us the Past 21:15 The Brotherhood of Brass 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News: From Our Own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

## VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:00 The Breakfast Show: 15:00 News and This Week 15:30 Press Conference USA 16:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories, Features, Short Stories 16:30 New York, New

## AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport, Tel. 62105-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

## ARRIVALS:

5:55 Cairo (EA)  
6:55 Amman  
7:00 Larnaca (CY)  
9:15 Abu Dhabi (SR)  
9:20 Karachi, Dubai  
9:25 Abu Dhabi (SR)  
9:40 Dhahran  
9:45 Kuwait  
10:00 Doha, Bahrain  
10:15 Beirut  
11:10 Riyadh (SV)  
12:35 Cairo (EA)  
16:45 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)  
16:45 Frankfurt, Geneva  
17:00 Cairo  
17:00 Copenhagen, Athens  
18:00 Cairo  
18:05 Rome (Alitalia)  
19:15 Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)  
19:30 Tripoli  
20:30 Beirut (MEA)  
20:50 Cairo (EA)  
22:30 Baghdad  
00:30 Kuwait  
01:00 Cairo (EA)  
02:35 Cairo (EA)

## DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo  
5:25 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)  
6:25 Cairo (EA)  
6:45 Beirut  
7:00 Amman  
7:00 Cairo (EA)  
9:00 Beirut (CY)  
9:05 Larnaca (MEA)  
10:15 Athens, Zurich  
10:45 Tripoli

## PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 2:53  
Sunrise 4:30  
Dhuhr 11:33  
Asr 3:14  
Maghreb 6:57  
Isha 8:15

## EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman: Abdul Hadi Tayem 30108  
Walid Sabrawel 79997  
Zargat: Miss Odeh 82049  
Amman Al Madani 85238  
Irbid: Fakri Sweilch 3240  
PHARMACIES:

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520  
British Council 36147  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Amman: 75111  
Civil Defence rescue 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8  
Police headquarters 39141  
Police headquarters (English spoken) 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ALIA) 92285/92286  
Jordan Television 73111  
Radio Jordan 74111

## MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 100/2100.9  
Lebanese pound 68.970  
Syrian pound 37.258  
Iraqi dinar 586.3/586.6  
Kuwaiti dinar 1197.8/1206.3  
Egyptian pound 332.3/339.2  
Qatari riyal 94.4/95

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Fire, fire, police 199  
Fire headquarters 22899  
Cablegram or telegram 18

## TELEPHONES

Information 12  
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10  
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17  
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

## MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 100 60  
Eggplants (small) 120 120  
Potatoes (imported) 230 180  
Marrow (small) 250 200  
Marrow (large) 180 150  
Cucumber (small) 280 220  
Cucumber (large) 200 150  
Hot Green Pepper 140 120  
Sweet Pepper 160 120  
Cabbage 110 90  
Onions (dry) 90 70  
Green onions 100 80  
Spinach 100 70  
Beans 220 180  
Bananas 260 200  
Bananas (Mukammal) 225 180  
Peanut 330 280  
Garlic 320 260  
Green Almonds per 1/2 pounds 130 100  
Apples (Golden) 270 200

## Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munata Jabal Al Qura (Canaan Hill). Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (for every 100) 142/7143.6



## Britain to raise oil prices

LONDON (R) — Britain is proposing to raise its oil prices by \$2.50 a barrel, a sign that the world oil glut is easing, industry sources said Friday.

They said the state's British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) was notifying companies that operate in the North Sea that it favoured raising the price from \$31 to \$33.50 from June 1.

Company reactions were not immediately known but one big company, British Petroleum, had not been enthusiastic about a North Sea price rise just now, industry sources said.

British prices are set by BNOC in consultation with the companies.

The British cut their prices by a total of \$5.50 earlier this year to maintain their sales in the depths of the world oil glut.

That move put intense pressure on the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to cut its prices which are aligned on a reference price of \$34 a barrel.

But Saudi Arabia, alleging a concerted Western bid to wreck OPEC, rallied the Organisation to curb production and has succeeded in tightening the oil market and prompting a recovery in free market prices.

The proposed new British price is still \$2 lower than would be charged under OPEC rules for premium, petrol-rich crudes of the kind produced from the North Sea.

Nigeria, an OPEC exporter of

similar oil, charges \$35.50, aligning its quotes on the OPEC reference price of \$34 with a differential added for quality.

Britain, now one of the world's biggest producers, pumps about 1.9 million barrels daily from the North Sea and exports about half of it, largely to U.S. and West German buyers.

Market analysts say the British treasury, with an eye to the cost of the Falklands conflict, has backed an oil price increase.

## IDB assistance tops \$634m

ISTANBUL (OPECNA) (R) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) provided \$634.62 million for member states in 1981-82 compared to \$620.81 million the previous year, according to its annual report released Thursday.

The main objective of the bank, formed in 1975, is to promote economic and social development in member countries. With the admission of Sierra Leone this week membership has risen to 41.

The bank's total commitments since its formation stand at approximately \$2.19 billion. It finances development projects, technical assistance and foreign trade operations.

## Rand falls sharply

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The South African rand fell to a record low of 92.60 cents against the dollar Friday and is expected to weaken further in the next few months because of the republic's economic problems, foreign exchange dealers said.

It has now fallen some 31.5 per cent against the dollar from a peak of just over \$1.35 at the start of 1981.

While the dollar has been generally firm, South Africa's growing trade deficit and the weak international gold price have been major factors in the rand's collapse, they said. The country is the world's leading gold producer.

Economists said the trade deficit could reach two billion rand (\$1.85 billion) this year after 3.45 billion rand (now \$320 million) last year and a surplus in 1980 of 5.5 billion (now \$5.1 billion).

## House of Representatives rejects Reagan's 1983 budget

WASHINGTON (R) — A rebellious House of Representatives gave President Reagan's economic programme a major setback early Friday by rejecting a 1983 budget plan he supported and also budgets backed by Democrats.

The democratic-controlled house defied both the Republican

president's budget wishes and two budget proposals put forward by Democrats.

This left an uncertain situation since the Senate had passed a budget that ordinarily would be reconciled with a house measure for the government financial year starting on October 1.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market undertone remained firm Friday pending further news of military developments on the Falkland Islands and leaders were selectively higher, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 3.7 to 588.0.

Electricals were outstanding though even in this sector volume was low, they added. GEC rose 23p to 952 and Ferranti 22p to 767 while Plessey and Racal firmed 14p and 13p respectively. Among the other defence-related stocks, Hawker Siddeley and British Aerospace added 4p apiece.

U.S. and Canadian were narrowly mixed. Government bonds traded quietly throughout to end with gains of between 1/8 and 1/4 point, dealers said. After the close, the Bank of England announced it was taking further tranches of existing stocks worth £600 million onto its own books.

Oils were little affected by possible BNOC oil price rises and leaders ended 2p to 4p higher. In firm breweries, Bass added 4p to 242, Grand Met was up 5p to 220.

British Sugar rose 20p on news the EEC sees insufficient antitrust grounds in Berisford's British Sugar stake but fell back to close at 473, 3p higher.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7910/20	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2425/28	Canadian dollars
	2.3445/55	West German marks
	2.5925/55	Dutch guilders
	1.9950/65	Swiss francs
	44.26/32	Belgian francs
	63.075/1125	French francs
	1300.00/1301.00	Italian lire
	243.10/30	Japanese yen
	5.8555/70	Swedish crowns
	6.0255/70	Norwegian crowns
	7.9825/40	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	325.90/326.40	U.S. dollars

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

## RESTAURANTS & BARS

**RESTAURANT CHINA**  
"The First & Best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan"  
First Circle, Jabal Amman  
Near Al-Hayyah Girl's School  
**Open Daily**  
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight  
Tel. 38968  
Take Home Service Available

**RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO**  
Opp. Akilah Maternity Hospital 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 41093. Try our special "Flaming Pot" fondue or Peking Duck on your next visit. Take-Away orders welcome. Welcome & Thank-You

**Shepherd's Pub**  
Enjoy a cold glass of draught beer and a game of darts in a truly English Pub atmosphere at the Shepherd Pub. Open 12 noon to 1 a.m. Snacks & steaks served.

**FARDOL'S RESTAURANT**  
Under New Management

**LA TERRASSE restaurant**  
welcomes you daily to a spread of the most delicious oriental and western foods, to the tunes of renowned Polish pianist Christina.  
We offer you:  
- Refreshing appetizers, chicken of the woods, trout, fish, Lebanese mezzes, in addition to La Terrasse's delicious specialties.  
Reservations Call Tel. 62331 for reservations

Amman most beautiful discotheque my place  
**DISCO**  
For Res. 25121  
PHILADELPHIA HOTEL

**MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant**  
FULLY AIR CONDITIONED  
Wadi Saqra Road  
East of New Traffic Bridge  
Across From Holiday Inn  
Tel. 61922  
AMMAN

Stop Here Once... & You'll Come Again  
**Abu Nawwas Bar**  
2 Happy Hours Daily  
From 5 to 8 p.m.  
Drinks Half Price  
Main Inn Hotel - Jabal Amman  
Near Khalid Hospital - Tel. 42105 or 42525

## HOTELS

for all your charcoal griled favorites.  
A breezy lunch at our terrace overlooking the pool  
**Daily Luncheon BARBEQUE**  
AT THE GARDEN TERRACE  
Dinner Barbeque  
Wednesdays & Saturdays  
For reservation call 41361 ext. 5  
**HOTEL JORDAN**  
INTER-CONTINENTAL

What ever we serve we serve in style  
**SABA SHOW**  
From Poland to Amman  
Also the LOTUS Band  
Will make your evening unforgettable just call us at 60000 and we will be more than happy to serve you, your family and friends in our style.

**SHOWTIME**  
A Holiday Inn Presentation  
**PATRIOT SHOW**  
At The ROOF TOP NIGHT CLUB  
Res. 63100

**Melic**  
For A Touch Of A Taste  
"LUNCHEON BUFFET"  
Arabic, Spanish, International  
Treat Your Self At  
"AL YARMOOK"  
Restaurant  
Every Friday & Sunday  
FOR RESERVATION, A PLEASANT CALL  
62174

**MIRAMAR HOTEL AQABA**  
- Air conditioned rooms.  
- Fair rates  
- Nice swimming pool  
- Snack bar by pool side  
- Special long term arrangements.  
Tel. 04/4341 - 2 Aqaba  
Tlx. 62275 JO

## TRANSPORTATION

**AMIN KAWAR & SONS**  
Travel & Tourism  
Special Agent for Jordanian Airlines  
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9  
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634  
P.O. Box 7806, Amman

**CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE**  
Specialists in local & international removals  
- shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)  
- storage - packing - crating - clearing  
- door-to-door service  
**CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST.**  
Ammann Jabal Hussein - Firas Circle  
Tel. 64090 - Tlx. 22205 BESMACO JO  
Aqaba Tel. 5776

**ABABA TOURS**  
INTERNAL TOURS  
AIRLINE TICKETS  
RENT A CAR  
AT  
**HOLIDAY INN AMMAN**  
TEL. 63100

**europcar**  
rent a car  
**1982 MODELS AVAILABLE**  
Europcar Offices:  
Shepherd Hotel 39197-8  
Marriott Hotel 60100  
Sheraton Palace Hotel 60000

**SATELLITE**  
RENT A CAR  
fleet & individual rental  
representatives  
toyota  
ARABALI / NEAR HOUSING BANK / TEL. 25767

**MEIE Real Estate**  
Your Real Estate Agent in Jordan  
Tel. 42359, 42503  
P.O. Box - 35107 Amman  
Tlx - 21607 JO

Something's Last Forever  
**DAIKIN**  
Split System Air Conditioners  
Provide you with cool and crisp highland air.

## OPTICIANS

**ABSOLUTELY THE BEST OPTICIAN IN TOWN**  
OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL  
MODERATE PRICES  
SAME DAY DELIVERY  
TEL: 42043  
AMMAN

**THE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL**  
CONTACT LENSE CENTRE  
EYES EXAMINED  
CONTACT LENSE  
SEVEN DAYS A WEEK  
AMMAN TEL. 42043

**EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT DINNER BUFFET AND DISCO PARTY**  
Res. 2427041 Aqaba  
When The Sun Never Sets

**MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant**  
FULLY AIR CONDITIONED  
AQABA  
Amman road beside Samir Amis Restaurant  
Tel. 4633

**CHINA RESTAURANT**  
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba. Take-away service available.  
Open daily 11:30-3:30, 6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel 4415

**OWNA RESTAURANT**  
ABOVE HOMAN SUPERMARKET  
GOWELAYS BANK  
AQABA THEATRE  
AL-SHARF BAR  
AQABA MUNICIPALITY

**FINLANDIA**  
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS OF ALL SORTS  
FINNISH DESIGN GLASS & EARTHENWARE  
HOME & OFFICE FURNITURE  
Our new Tel. No. 39494  
See map for directions.

**VISIT THE NEW FINLANDIA SHOWROOM**



# SPORTS

## Winning British Championship, more than a trophy for Scotland, England

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — Winning the British championship will mean more to Scotland and England than just taking home another trophy when the two old rivals clash for the 100th time here Saturday.

The centenary match will decide which is Britain's best side this season—and the boost of winning the championship could be significant as both teams prepare for the World Cup finals which begin in Spain next month.

"That would be a perfect morale booster to send us on the way," said Scotland's Asa Hartford, who wins his 49th cap.

England manager Ron Greenwood also recognises the importance of victory Saturday. "The sequence can snowball, so winning builds confidence for the next

matches," he said.

Although his record against Scotland has been impressive —England have won three times out of four—Greenwood is anxious to see his side avenge a 1-0 defeat at Wembley last year.

With Wales and Northern Ireland out of the running, a draw Saturday will be enough for England to clinch the championship. They lead the four-nation competition by one point.

If Scotland win they will take the title for the first time since 1977.

For Greenwood, the selection of Saturday's side is inevitably influenced by his plans for the World Cup. He has left out striker Trevor Francis, preferring to let

him recover fully from a recurring groin injury.

Kevin Keegan, twice European Footballer of the Year, returns to the attack after being rested for the side's 2-0 win over the Netherlands on Tuesday.

Allan Evans, one of Aston Villa's stars in the European Cup win over West Germany's Bayern Munich on Wednesday, is given the chance to clinch his place in the Scottish World Cup squad.

Evans is brought into the centre of the defence in a team which shows three changes from the one which beat Wales on Monday. Full backs George Burley and Danny McGrain replace Ray Stewart and Frank Gray and Evans comes in for midfielder Tommy Burns.

## World record transfer fee for Maradona

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine soccer star Diego Maradona has joined Spanish club Barcelona for a fee totalling a world record \$7.7 million, the official Argentine News Agency Telam said Friday.

The 21-year-old prodigy, who has been described by the Latin American press as a successor to the legendary Pele, will join his new club after the World Cup from first division Argentine side Boca Juniors, the agency said.

No details of the deal, worked out between Boca and Barcelona officials Friday, were immediately available.

But Telam said Barcelona would pay a total fee of \$7.7 million, including a cash sum of \$2 million to Argentinos Junior, Maradona's former club with which Boca is involved in a legal feud.

Barcelona will also pay \$1.8 million to Boca, which in exchange will drop legal proceedings against Argentinos Junior, the agency said.

Maradona, who plays inside left and is Argentina's key player in next month's World Cup, was loaned to Boca last year for a reputed \$4 million and several players.

## World Cup will bring fame to some, financial rewards to almost all

LONDON (R) — The World Cup soccer finals starting in Spain next month will bring fame to some and handsome financial rewards to almost all.

Already many of the 24 teams who will be battling for soccer's most prized trophy have received substantial handouts for winning through to the finals.

With national pride at stake, football authorities in rich and poor countries alike are bolstering their side's determination to succeed by offering expensive gifts or big cash bonuses if they win.

And as sport becomes more commercial than ever, some national squads are making small fortunes from World Cup songs, souvenirs and advertising contracts.

Their revenue will be further increased by worldwide television rights, stadium advertising and ticket sales which are expected to bring in around \$65 million. Two-thirds of his will be shared out among the finalists according to how well they do.

The 36 players who helped France qualify for the finals have a total of around \$1.75 million com-

ing to them out of a bonus fund set up by 17 companies ranging from yoghurt producers to car manufacturers.

On top of that, players picked for the French squad going to Spain will get the equivalent of almost \$6,000 whether they play or not.

And those who do take part will receive around \$4,000 for games in the first round and a huge \$10,000 in the second round, plus more still for each match point they win.

The French will not be the only ones to do well financially.

When the team from Kuwait won the 1980 Asian Cup every player received a house as a reward. Now in the World Cup finals for the first time ever, the Kuwaiti side can expect still more extravagant gifts if they strike beginners' luck in Spain.

Not only richer countries are being generous to their players. The Salvadoran and Honduran teams have already had their first taste of the rewards that could be theirs—handouts of \$4,000 and \$5,000 for getting to the finals. And the Hungarian side can

expect bonuses of around \$4,000 each if they make it to the second round when the competition starts.

But for most teams the real money will be made well before the first game starts—from the commercial spin-offs a place in the finals has brought.

In financial terms, the most important match for the English and Scottish sides will probably have been played already in the British record charts, where the two teams' World Cup songs are currently battling for the number one position.

Officials of both sides are unwilling to talk money, but one source close to the England squad has said the team could lose up to \$20,000 each from commercial ventures and bonuses if they were forced to pull out of the competition because of the present hostilities between Britain and Argentina, who are also among the 24 qualifiers.

Many observers believe only the long-term commercial benefits of cup victory would be worth more than the sides have made from their chart successes.

If West Germany win in Spain, team members who have played every match can expect cash prizes of between \$25,000 and \$30,000, authoritative sources say.

But even if they do not carry off the cup, the West German squad will still make more than \$8,500 each just from a smash-hit collection of their World Cup songs.

Not content with a 150,000-selling single, they have also produced an album that has so far sold over 300,000 copies.

France's midfield ace Michel Platini promotes men's clothes, while El Salvador's Norberto Huezo Montoya appears with other members of his national squad in television sportswear commercials.

One of the highest paid footballers, however, must be West German Toni Schumacher, who is estimated to make around \$250,000 a year from advertising. Peru's veteran Brazilian Manager Elba de Padua Lima, who played in the 1938 finals, earns undisclosed sums endorsing television sets and cooking spices—on top of the \$60,000 he makes each six months from his contract.

## EASY PLAYING IN MONTHS

Teacher with degree from U.S. Learn:

- Guitar
- Flute
- All saxes
- Keyboard
- Harmony
- Composing and arranging

Call after 7:00 p.m. 67302, apt 10

## French teenagers make their mark at the French Open

PARIS (R) — Guy Forget became the latest French teenager to make his mark in the French Open Tennis Championships Friday when he beat old campaigner Ilie Nastase of Romania in a long, drawn-out second round match.

Forget, 17, from Marseilles, eventually triumphed 6-1, 5-7, 6-4, 1-6, 9-7 over the volatile Romanian, who is 20 years his senior.

In the women's event 19-year-old American Tracy Austin, seeded third and competing in her first French Open, survived a sticky start to beat Andrea Temesvari of Hungary 7-5, 6-0.

She now meets Yvonne Vermaak of South Africa, whose third round opponent, Marcella Mesker of the Netherlands, withdrew through injury when trailing 5-1 in the first set.

Australian Peter McNamara, seeded seventh, continued his tor-

tuous progress through the rounds with a 2-6, 6-1, 7-6, 6-3 win over Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia.

After his marathon tussle with Forget, interrupted by fading light Thursday night, Nastase said of the French youngster: "Forget can beat anyone if he plays like he did against me in the first two sets. He hits the ball harder than Andres Gomez (Ecuadorian winner of the Italian Open)."

Forget is a product of the French federation's special tennis centre, which has produced the latest French number one, Yannick Noah, seeded eighth here.

Other French teenagers who have made their mark in the present championships include Thierry Tulasne and Henri Leconte, both of whom stretched seeded and established players to five sets before losing.

Earlier defending women's champion Hans Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, the fifth seed, easily overcame British veteran Virginia Wade 6-2, 6-1 to reach the fourth round.

## Ueberroth denies Soviet criticism of Los Angeles Olympics preparations

ROME (R) — The President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee, Peter Ueberroth, denied the Soviet Union had been particularly critical of preparations for the 1984 summer games.

Soviet sports officials, seemingly still bitter over the U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games, have voiced fierce criticism of the Los Angeles arrangements in recent weeks.

But after presenting his committee's report to the session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Ueberroth told a press conference here:

"I cannot say the Soviets are bawling us about anything. They have certain concerns and were very forthright. But in my opinion they are prepared to come to the games if the Olympic Charter is respected."

"The Soviets are not making special problems for us. I think all countries have the right to want Los Angeles to conduct the games in accordance with the Olympic Charter."

Ueberroth said his committee would be asking all teams to state their intentions six months before the games rather than eight weeks, as required by the Olympic rules.

But he added that this request would be for planning purposes only and that there was no political motive involved.

IOC Director Monique Berlioux told a separate press conference there would be no change in the rule requiring National Olympic Committees to confirm their participation eight weeks before the games.

Speaking after the opening day of the three-day IOC session, Berlioux said the IOC had received through the Los Angeles Organising Committee a letter from Pres-

ident Ronald Reagan welcoming the games on behalf of the American people and confirming the Olympic Charter would be enforced.

On the question of doping control in Los Angeles, Berlioux confirmed that tests for caffeine would not be conducted despite the fact that the stimulant had been added to the IOC's list of banned substances.

A new test to detect caffeine has been developed, but Ueberroth said his committee did not want to be the first to implement it.

## Burkinshaw hopeful that Ardiles, Villa would return

LONDON (R) — Keith Burkinshaw, manager of Tottenham Hotspur who Thursday night retained the English F.A. Soccer Cup, said Friday he was "hoping and praying" Argentines Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa would return to the club next season.

Neither player appeared in Thursday night's 1-0 replay win over Queen's Park Rangers, Ardiles having returned to Argentina last month to prepare for the World Cup and Villa having withdrawn from the Tottenham team because of the Falklands crisis.

But Villa, who is due to return home on June 9, went to Wembley Thursday night to watch the match from the pitch side.

"Ricky got a tremendous reception at Wembley," commented Burkinshaw. "He said he just could not believe that English people could react in that way. He thinks it's absolutely magnificent."

Several clubs outside Britain are known to be interested in the two Argentines but Burkinshaw said: "I just will not listen to offers unless there is no chance at all that they can come back next season."

## Players concerned over facilities at Wimbledon

PARIS (R) — Wimbledon, home of the All-England Tennis Championships and for years considered the prime tournament to win among players, is coming under increasing criticism, mainly from younger competitors.

Once a player's dream, whether amateur or professional, was to win a Wimbledon singles title, but today's modern tennis player seems much more concerned about conditions provided at tournaments than the mystique attached to them.

Prize money at Wimbledon does not seem to be the problem, considering recent increases. The men's champion will take home £41,667 (\$74,167) and the women's £27,500 (\$66,750).

Players' criticism, some muted and some much more vocal, concentrates on conditions, facilities and the way competitors are treated. One leading player, who did not want to be named, complained of being treated like cattle.

Among the more vociferous critics is Vitas Gerulaitis, the extrovert American dubbed the "Golden Boy" of the international circuit.

Gerulaitis was the losing semi finalist against Sweden's Bjorn Borg in 1977 in what was considered one of the best matches played on Wimbledon's hallowed grass.

But his views on Wimbledon reflect less than fond memories. "The worst tournament is Wimbledon. At the French Open they try to improve conditions for the players every year. To get a ticket for your mother you don't have to go outside and pay \$250 on the street. After all, the players make the event."

"At Wimbledon they enlarge the tea room - big deal, when you can't even have practice facilities."

When asked why he played Wimbledon, Gerulaitis said tersely: "My contracts. If there was a boycott of Wimbledon, I'd be with the players 100 per cent. If I could skip it I would."

Tracy Austin, the young Californian, caused a sensation at Wimbledon in 1977 when, as a 14-year-old in pigtails, she competed in the women's singles.

She was asked about the apparent growing feelings against Wimbledon, particularly among the younger players.

"Well, there's the rain...no, there are no real problems for me, but maybe their rules are just too strict. I have no problems with tickets—they let me in every year. I guess it isn't Wimbledon's fault, but there aren't any practice courts. But I'll be there."

There is another factor. Wimbledon, with Australia, are the only two major international tournaments on the circuit played on grass. The rest are all clay or in the case of the U.S. Open, concrete.

Many players feel aggrieved at spending most of the year perfecting their game to the peculiarities of the clay surface, only to come to Wimbledon and be faced with grass.

Ivan Lendl, the hard-hitting Czechoslovak who has lost only four of his last 94 matches, is diffident about playing on grass.

Earlier in the season there were reports that he would not compete at Wimbledon this year. However, he said here he would make up his mind after playing in the French Open.

## The new management of the CRAZY HORSE

Announce the opening of their newly renovated premises and look forward to serving you the best of German and Continental cuisine prepared by our German chef.

**Crazy Horse**  
Aqaba, tel. 5595

## FURNITURE FOR SALE

Used house furniture for sale in excellent condition.  
If interested please call Tel. 813125

## CAR FOR SALE

BMW 525, 1975 model. Duty paid. Good condition.  
Price JD 2,200. - negotiable  
Call Tel. 43157

## CAR FOR SALE

1981 Skoda 120 LS (1200 cc) Orange with Black Cloth upholstery. Duty paid.  
Under 7,000 kilometres JD 1500  
Tel. 65944

## FOR RENT

- New ground floor apartment consisting of two bedrooms, salon, lounge, dining room, two bathrooms with garage, independent central heating and complete modern facilities.
- Two more similar apartments first floor will be ready within a month.

All located in a Abdoun area near Orthodox Club.  
For more information call Tel. 43812

## Deluxe furnished apartment for rent

First floor apartment consisting of three bedrooms, salon, dining room, modern kitchen, veranda, central heating and telephone.  
Location: Sports City area.  
Please call 62887

## SECRETARY WANTED

A business company in Amman requires a secretary to work part time. She must be excellent in conducting business correspondence in English, English typing, telex and filing.

Contact Tel: 37115, Amman

## FOR RENT Newly furnished apartment

One double bedroom; one single bedroom, sitting and dining rooms, with central heating, located at Jabal Al Luweibdeh.

Call Tel. 36745-23319

## STUDIO NATASHA

Wadi Seer, behind the mosque, Gondal Street P.O. Box 7922  
welcomes customers and offers them the best services in manual processing and special care for the works of amateurs and professionals.  
\* Processing, developing and enlarging of colour slides done manually.  
\* Reproduction of colour slides.  
\* Processing, developing and enlargement of black and white photos done with special care.  
\* Filming of scientific, technical and minute things.  
\* Special photographic assignments and photography of parties and special occasions.

## COME AND SEE

## FREEHOLD

A new play by Malcolm Quantrill presented by the Playreaders at the British Council in two dramatised readings on May 29 and 30 at 8 p.m.

Tickets in advance or at the door  
Price JD 1. Early bookings advised as seating is limited to 120.

## EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

Henry Boot - Trocon J.V. announces the selling of some machinery after handing over Manzil Al Hassa Railway Project.

	No.
1) Tipper Nissan 8M3	1975
2) Welding set diesel EGB	1
3) Grove crane 15 ton	1
4) Range Rover	1979
5) Land Cruiser	1980
6) Water bowser 6M3	1
7) Ingersoll Rand Comp. 160 CFM	1
8) Lada Niva	1980
9) Surveying Inst.	1

Note: Most of the equipment is on temporary entry basis.  
For more information please contact Mr. Bassam Za'bi, Tel: 43818/44563

**TYCHE HOTEL**  
P.O. Box 5190 Tel. 61174, 61115  
Telex 1729 Tyche Amman-Jordan

Invites you daily to the

**Tyche Restaurant**  
for a la carte menu, oriental dishes and shrimps.

**\* VENUS SNACK BAR**  
for Hamburger Steaks

**\* MARS DISCO**  
at night where you can enjoy the three D's  
**DANCE, DINE and DASH**

**\* ZEUS COZY BAR**  
a special 25 per cent discount during  
"The Happy Hour" between 6 and 7 p.m.

**\* DELICIOUS BUFFET**  
every Thursday night.

**\* LUNCHEON BUFFET**  
every Friday and Sunday

JD 3.500 per person  
Children JD 2.000 plus prizes

Fly with

**PIA**  
Pakistan International Airlines

to Abu Dhabi & Karachi from Amman  
Effective April 1, 1982  
Every Wednesday at 08:45 a.m.  
in addition to direct flight to Colombo & Bombay from Karachi

General Sales Agents:  
**JORDAN INTERNATIONAL FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM**  
King Hussein St.  
Tel. 25981

هكذا عالجنا



# Private business in Hungary: An attempt to harness energies and initiatives of the population

By Jonathan Lynn  
Reuter

BUDAPEST — Lonely hearts in Hungary can now go to private friendship agencies to find a partner, and wine and dine them in private restaurants reached by private taxi.

If they get married, they can have their home built by private construction workers, and if anything breaks down they can call a private plumber or electrician to put it right.

They are benefiting from the latest stage of Communist Hungary's economic reform, implemented this year, allowing the formation of small independent enterprises to satisfy consumer needs which would be uneconomic for larger state-run firms.

Small enterprises also can be set up to manufacture spares for industry or carry out repairs and maintenance for factories.

Privately owned shops and restaurants have been allowed for some years, and last year it became possible for entrepreneurs to lease state-owned restaurants and shops.

The reform was first introduced in agriculture in 1968, allowing private plots in Hungary's collectivised farming sector. Hungary now has the most successful agricultural system in Eastern

Europe, providing it with hard currency exports and food for people at home.

Budapest's planners hope to extend the success to other areas of the economy with the latest legislation.

Hungarian officials say the reform is not a return to capitalism but an attempt to harness the energies and initiative of the population for work which cannot be done profitably by state-owned enterprises.

Most new entrepreneurs only lease their shops, or contract to supply their services for a set period of a few years, though there are some cases of outright private ownership. Private enterprise will only account for about five to 10 per cent of the economy, the officials said.

Many of the services now possible under the reform were previously available — illegally. Most Hungarians took a second job at weekends or even during paid working hours, and often the only way to get simple repairs done quickly was by turning to this so-called second economy.

The authorities decided to channel this energy into the main economy, he said, pointing to agriculture, where small cooperatives and other forms of private enterprise, now supply about 50 per cent of Hungary's pork, and most of its fruit and vegetables.

By legalising private industry the state can look after the interests of the consumer and entrepreneurs also benefit by being drawn into the state insurance scheme, Dr. Szepeszy said.

The government also expects tax revenue to rise up to five per cent, but that is not the main aim of the reform, he said.

Dr. Szepeszy said the reform covered the formation of 10 types of small enterprise, of which only one involved actual private ownership. For instance, a large enterprise can form a small subsidiary, or can subcontract work in its factories out to a group of its workers who offer to do it more economically.

In the past a group of workers on the morning shift might have bribed the watchman to let them stay during the afternoon and turn out goods on factory equipment, which they could sell privately, Hungarian sources said.

Under the reform, such workers can form a small cooperative, in which they pay the factory for the use of energy, equipment and raw materials and work legally in their own time.

Dr. Szepeszy said this kind of cooperative could work for the parent factor, doing maintenance or repairs, or it could do work outside, from helping other plants to servicing cars.

Dr. Szepeszy said there were about 500 or 600 new private enterprises providing services ranging from software to friendship agencies, rather than physical work.

He said another 60-70 enterprises, providing consumer services such as flat renovation, have been approved and about 80 private taxis had been licensed. About 200 or 300 small cooperatives

based in larger factories had been founded.

Entrepreneurs preferred to lease an existing restaurant rather than open their own, because there was less capital outlay, Dr. Szepeszy added.

A recent contract to run a small restaurant in Budapest for five years had gone for five million forints (\$143,000), he said.

Housing is the sector of Hungarian industry most characterised by private enterprise. In 1981, the state built only 23,000 of the 77,000 flats put up and the current five-year plan, for 1981-85, calls for 370,000 to 390,000 flats to be built, but only 115,000-120,000 of them by the state.

Western diplomats said bureaucratic delays were holding up applications to start new enterprises and many Hungarians were waiting to see how the first entrepreneurs fared and whether the political climate would continue to favour private enterprise.

They said there were few politicians who would speak out against the reforms, because of their manifest success in agriculture.

Jozsef Bogner, a leading Hungarian economist and former mayor of Budapest and minister of internal trade, called for increased and faster economic reforms in a recent well publicised lecture, they noted.

But there was some unease among large state-owned firms, who feared the new enterprises could compete with them and attract their labour force, the diplomats said, noting that Hungary suffered from a manpower shortage.

Dr. Szepeszy dismissed the threat of competition, saying that large agricultural cooperatives

had been worried when private plots and small farming cooperatives were introduced.

"But no one grows wheat in their back-yards and these small industrial enterprises will not be manufacturing capital goods, or generating energy," he said.

Dr. Szepeszy also said he did not expect dissatisfaction from ordinary workers at the sight of wealthy entrepreneurs.

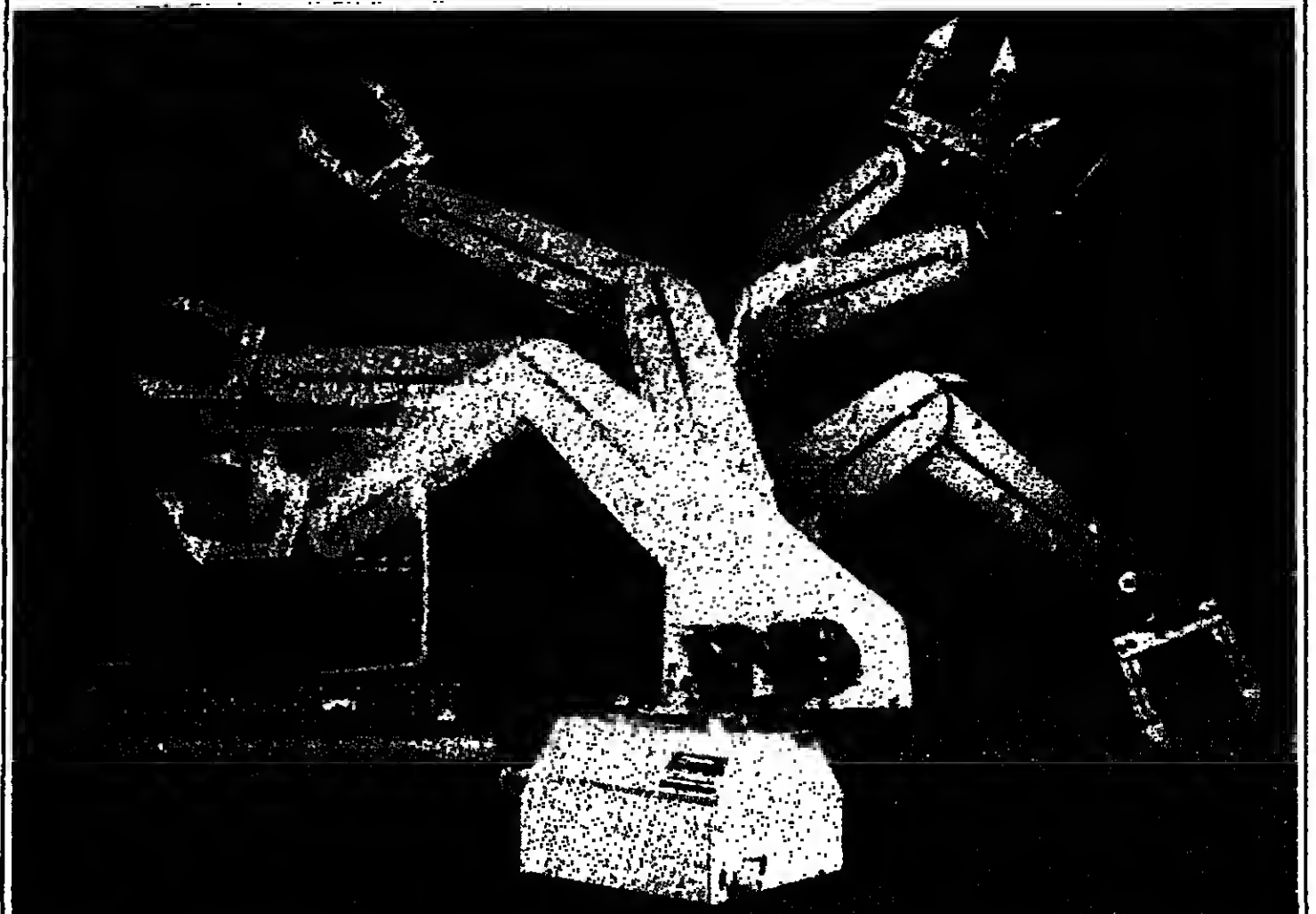
The possibility of forming small enterprises is open to everyone, including factory workers, he said.

Moreover, at time when the government is not raising living standards because it is channelling

available resources into export industries and energy conservation, the reform enlarges the possibilities of the individual to improve his own standard of living, he said.

Moreover, at time when the government is not raising living standards because it is channelling

## Cobra, first of a family of robots made in Germany



DARMSTADT (Dad) — Automation and robots are what keep industrialised countries competitive. There are already 2,500 industrial robots in the Federal Republic of Germany, especially in the motor industry. Robots combine mechanical engineering and microelectronics, and the Cobra (photo), unveiled at this year's Hanover

Fair, is the first of a family of robots made in Darmstadt and ranging from school and training robots to industrial models. Designed to do the dirty work, they are the forerunners of larger units due to be marketed this summer.

(Photo: Dad/Sekuria)

### JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NARCK

PHULS

TIXECE

UNCOBE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

estoday's Jumbles: POISE TUNED SCHOOL KILLER

Answer: When is a joke most attractive? — WHEN IT STRIKES ONE



THE "DISINTEGRATION" OF ONE STAR MAY THREATEN THE WHOLE NATION.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

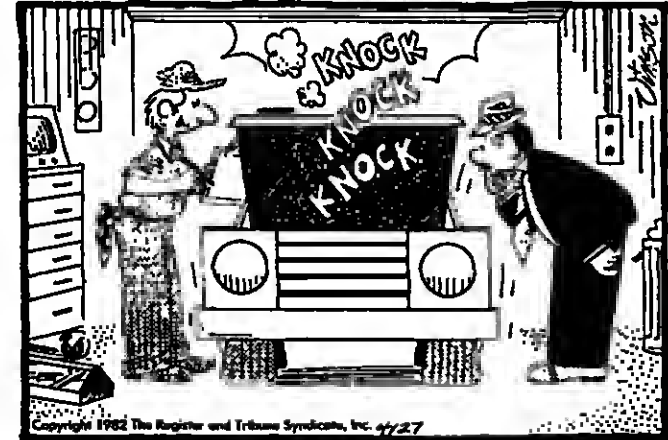
Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

estoday's Jumbles: POISE TUNED SCHOOL KILLER

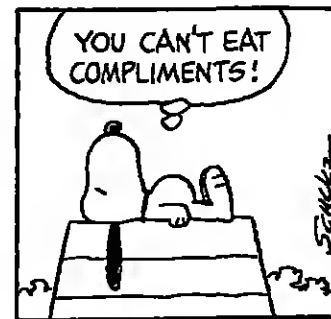
Answer: When is a joke most attractive? — WHEN IT STRIKES ONE

### THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"Life is full of coincidences. Rods knocking for you means opportunity knocking for me!"

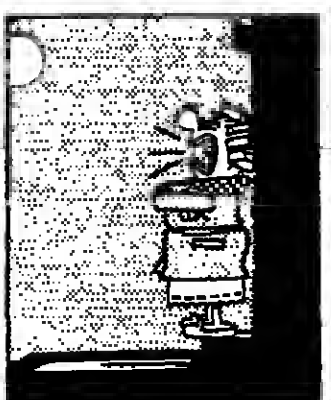
### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



### FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today brings a good chance for you to get together with old friends for mutual enjoyment. Take it easy in the evening and build up your energies. You can gain your objectives now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Much sociability with good friends pays off handsomely today. Evening should be spent at home. Be alert to opportunities.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use your intuition in connection with an important business deal. Express your talents today, but use discretion.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can learn a great deal from new contacts today. A good time to become more involved in a worthwhile civic matter.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get busy at those duties ahead of you and do them well so that you get the approval of others. Be wise.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Find out what close ties expect of you and then aim to please. An important matter develops that can bring happiness.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Delve into all that work facing you with enthusiasm instead of grumbling about it. Allow time to engage in favorite hobby.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get together with allies and exchange views. Plan for greater mutual success. Spend more time with close friends and relatives.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make improvements at home that are necessary. Studying a new interest during spare time can bring excellent results.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Daytime is best for outside activities so you can enjoy your home and family tonight. Budget your money wisely.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study new ways to build up your security. Make those repairs to property that are needed. Attend the social tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Use your personal charm with friends and get more out of the relationships. Take steps to improve your environment.

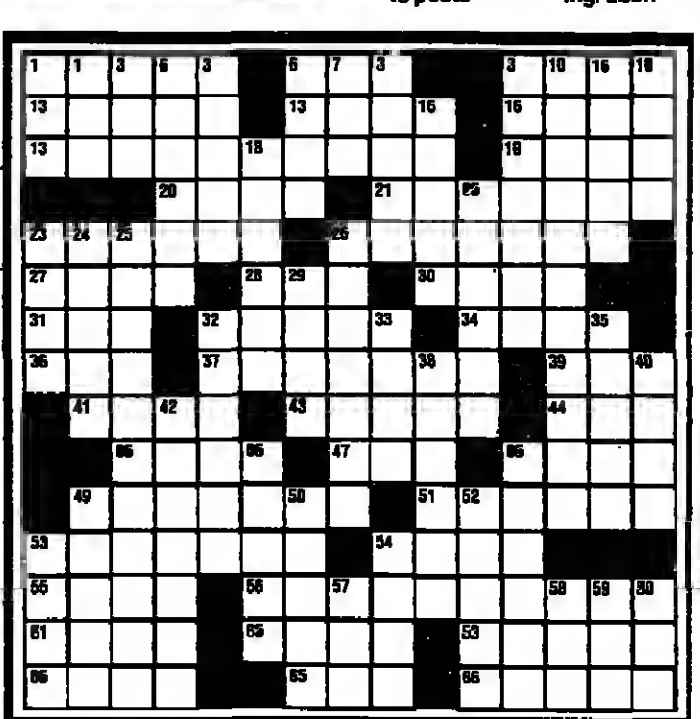
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Meet with an expert and gain the right advice to gain more financial security. Make the evening a happy one.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to know all types of people and can benefit from the contacts. The chart becomes a successful one later in life provided the education is good. You must plan now so there will be no slip-up because of lack of cash.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

### THE Daily Crossword by Sophie Fierman

ACROSS	28 Haatan	53 Muses	23 Liquid running over
1 Poelion	30 Prison	54 Rebellious	24 Brown's staff: abbr.
6 Vigor	31 Ancient	55 Comb. form for a country	25 Deceitful
9 Great distance	32 Affects with a noxious gas	56 Kind of agent	26 Groups of seven
13 Document	34 Astrigent	61 Blissful place	29 "— the mood for love"
14 Malady	36 Bakery item	62 Repeat	32 Pupp
15 — contend	37 Negligent one	63 Martini	33 Kind of silver: abbr.
17 Utterior motive	39 Downcast	64 Went by train	35 Bea Arthur role
19 Singing pairs	41 Croaker	65 Crafty	38 Diaskeuast
20 Seized	43 Indigent	66 Principle	40 Legal paper
21 Mexican cowboys	44 Color		42 Beaten
23 Carve	45 Embraces prefix		46 Play a guitar
26 Display ostentatiously	48 Rollquish		48 Shrimp —
27 Bowling alley	49 Flightless birds		49 Musical movement
	51 — and feathered		50 Slaves of old
	Yesterday's Puzzles Solved:		52 Broad necktie
	DOWN		53 Wharf
	1 Mineral spring		54 Depend
	2 impose a burden		57 East Indian plant
	3 Imitate		58 Wine: Fr.
	4 Rile		59 Night before a holiday
	5 With		60 Not working: abbr.
	6 Uaa tha garaa		
	7 Silkworm		
	8 Nip		
	9 Rock —		
	10 Bluffar		
	11 Unconcerned		
	12 Betsy or Barney		
	15 Kind of committee		
	18 New York		
	22 Very tired, to poets		



©1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved



## WORLD

## Soviets released by Afghans interned in Switzerland

BERNE, Switzerland (R) — Three Soviet prisoners arrived Friday to begin internment here after being released by Afghan guerrillas, the Swiss foreign ministry said.

The three soldiers, who landed in Zurich on a flight from Karachi, Pakistan, will be guarded by Swiss authorities for two years or until the end of hostilities in Afghanistan, whichever comes first, he said.

Further Soviet prisoners could be brought here for internment, he added, but there were no concrete plans yet to do so.

According to authoritative sources in Islamabad, the men were handed over to the Inter-

national Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) at the Pakistan-Afghanistan border earlier this week after being held for several months by rebels opposing the Moscow-backed Kabul government.

Neither the Swiss foreign ministry nor the ICRC would reveal the names, ranks or whereabouts of the three Soviets, whose internment will follow a pattern set by Switzerland during World War II.

The ICRC arranged transfer of the Soviet soldiers through Pakistan and all governments concerned agreed in the terms under which they will be held here, he said.

According to the sources in Islamabad, Moscow was con-

cerned by rebels' claims to have killed other captured Soviet soldiers and a formula was sought to guarantee the safety of Soviet prisoners.

Last month, a rebel group said it had killed a Soviet adviser after holding him for more than six months because the Soviet authorities did not agree to hand over 50 rebels in Kabul in exchange for him.

In Pakistan, authoritative sources said the transfer was likely to be the forerunner of an agreement between Moscow and the ICRC that could also lead to rebels held by the Afghan authorities being interned in Switzerland.

## British skipper claims probable Argentinian sub attack

LONDON (R) — An Argentine submarine may have tried to torpedo the already-crippled British destroyer Sheffield off the Falkland Islands on May 4, its captain said.

Capt. James "Sam" Salt, at a press conference in a military base after returning with his ship's 260 survivors, said he had heard that two torpedoes may have missed the Sheffield by 10 metres.

If true, the attack was the first known action by Argentine submarines in the South Atlantic since April 25, when one was crippled by a British rocket attack.

Capt. Salt said a submarine may have attacked as he and his men fought a fire, caused by an Exocet missile from an Argentine plane. He said: "I later heard two reports of possible torpedo tracks sighted 30 feet astern of us."

## Tropical rains wreck Honduras and Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (R) — A week-long tropical downpour has dumped up to three feet (90 centimetres) of water on parts of Nicaragua and Honduras, claiming at least 135 lives and leaving about 70,000 people homeless.

Nicaraguan leader Sergio Ramirez renewed his call for international aid Thursday night. He said 20,000 hectares (40,000 acres) of basic grains were under water and estimated total damage at \$150 million.

They said 67 people had drowned, while in Honduras the picture was very similar with 68 people dead in floods, mainly in the south near the Nicaraguan border.

## French external trade minister excludes Exocets from S.E. Asian agenda

HONG KONG (R) — French External Trade Minister Michel Jobert said Friday he had not discussed selling Exocet missiles during his tour of Southeast Asia.

"There have been definitely no discussions on the sale of Exocets," he told a press conference.

The missiles have been used by the Argentine air force to sink the British destroyer Sheffield and the container ship Atlantic Conveyor off the Falkland Islands.

Mr. Jobert has had talks with



Michel Jobert

government officials in Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore as part of his tour.

Speaking to reporters here, he said the sale of arms was not the object of his trip but he had heard warm praise for French military equipment sold in the region in the past.

During his 24-hour stay in Hong Kong, Mr. Jobert met government representatives, including the new governor of the British colony, Sir Edward Youde.

## British Conservatives win by-election

BEACONSFIELD, England (R) — Britain's ruling Conservative Party won a parliamentary by-election here early Friday which had been awaited as an indication of support for the government's handling of the Falklands crisis.

The Conservative candidate won 23,049 votes for a majority of more than 13,000. The majority was down, however, on the 1979 general election figure when the Conservatives won with a lead of 21,000 votes, and the effect of the

Falklands crisis was unclear. National opinion polls have shown a big swing to the Conservatives as a result of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's stand on the Falklands issue.

The alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats won 9,996 votes Friday. The main opposition Labour Party candidate won 3,886.

The election at Beaconsfield, a Conservative seat since 1847, was

caused by the death of the local member of parliament.

Although the Conservative majority was cut, its percentage of the votes remained just over 61 per cent, almost the same as in 1979.

The alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats won 26 per cent of the vote, capturing votes previously cast for the Labour Party, whose percentages was down from 20 to 10 per cent.

## Singaporean cabinet reshuffled

SINGAPORE (R) — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Friday announced a cabinet reshuffle giving one of his younger ministers full charge of the island's defence.

Under the reshuffle Health Minister Goh Chok Tong will switch jobs with Defence Minister Howe Yoon Chong from next Tuesday.

Mr. Goh, organising secretary of the ruling People's Action Party (PAP), will retain some of his previous responsibilities in the health ministry as Mr. Howe's deputy.

American-educated Mr. Goh, 41, who entered politics only six years ago, was previously minister for trade and industry with responsibility for the island's budget. Many Singaporeans see him as one of the top contenders for the post of prime minister when Mr. Lee decides to hand over power.

Mr. Lee, 59, who has held the prime ministership since Singapore gained its independence more than 20 years ago, has made it clear that he will not stand down until a suitable successor is found.

## Chinese diplomat asks for political asylum in France

PARIS (R) — A Chinese diplomat has asked for political asylum in France and his case is under consideration, the French External Relations Ministry said Friday.

Chang Yi, 38, an economic affairs attaché at the Chinese embassy in Zaire, was on holiday in Switzerland when he crossed the border and asked for political asylum on May 9, the ministry said.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## Libyan no. 2 holds talks in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Abdul Salam Jalloud, number two in the Libyan leadership, held talks in Moscow Thursday with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov. A report by the official news agency TASS gave few details of the meeting, saying only that they discussed bilateral cooperation and ranged over international affairs.

## British Liberal to begin Middle East tour today

LONDON (R) — British Liberal Party leader David Steel flies to Kuwait on Saturday for an eight-day visit to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, his office has said. Topics for discussion will include the Iran-Iraq conflict and European relations with Arab countries in the Gulf. The visit will also be a fact-finding tour to widen Mr. Steel's knowledge of foreign affairs, party officials said. Mr. Steel goes to Saudi Arabia on Sunday and visits Abu Dhabi and Dubai before returning to London on June 5. He will be accompanied by Liberal Member of Parliament Russell Johnston and the chairman of the Liberal Middle East council, Roger Sibley.

## Iranian aide meets Syrian president

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad has discussed Syrian-Iranian relations with Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi, a Syrian official spokesman said. Mr. Gharazi who arrived here unexpectedly Wednesday, met Thursday night with Syrian Minister of Oil and Natural Resources Abdul Jabbar Al Dahbar.

## Qadhafi, Galtieri exchange messages

BEIRUT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has voiced his country's support for Argentina in what he called its "just struggle against a barbaric invasion," the Libyan news agency JANA said. Without referring directly to the Falkland Islands conflict, Col. Qadhafi said in a message to Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri Thursday: "We openly declare our position alongside the Argentine people in their struggle and just cause against the barbaric invasion which repeats the ugly face of past colonialism." Libyan Radio, monitored in Britain by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said Thursday that President Galtieri had replied to the message with words of praise for Libya.

## 600 French troops arrive in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — A battalion of 600 French troops arrived in Lebanon Friday to boost the United Nations peacekeeping force in the south of the country, a U.N. spokesman said. The men went ashore in Beirut and immediately headed for the south. They were expected to be in place by late afternoon, the spokesman added. Diplomatic sources in Beirut said the French troops would be deployed close to the one gap in the buffer zone near the Litani River.

## Ethiopian team arrives in Sudan

KHARTOUM (R) — A high-level Ethiopian delegation has arrived on a three-day visit for talks to boost bilateral relations. The delegation is led by member of the provisional military council (Dergue) Berhanu Baye and includes minister of public and national security, Col. Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, Law and Justice Minister Getachew Kidanemariam as well as other officials. Mr. Baye told reporters at the airport: "As neighbours we have to meet from time to time and discuss bilateral relations particularly issues affecting the development of our relations." The talks are also designed to further improve the two countries' relations, Mr. Baye said. The Ethiopian delegation's visit is in return to a recent one to Ethiopia by a Sudanese delegation led by Foreign Minister Mohammad Mubarak.

## Conditions said to be better now

## Interned Solidarity leader moved to secret location by authorities

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, interned leader of Poland's suspended trade union Solidarity, has been moved to a new place of detention, government spokesman Jerzy Urban said.

He told reporters he could not say where Mr. Walesa had been taken after being held earlier in isolation at a villa in Otwock outside Warsaw.

Mr. Walesa is one of about 2,000 people being held in camps and detention centres around Poland by the military authorities who took power last December.

Mr. Urban confirmed that a hunger strike was continuing at the Bialoleka prison, near Warsaw, but said only four people were now taking part.

The strike began on May



Solidarity leader Lech Walesa

testing against martial law and in favour of proposals for national reconciliation.

Solidarity troubleshooter shot WARSAW (R) — Police shot and wounded a former Solidarity printer when he tried to flee police checking his documents in a Warsaw street, his mother said Friday.

Jan Narozniak, 31, a printer whose arrest in the early days of the Solidarity union provoked strike threats in the capital, was shot in the hand and thigh late on Wednesday evening.

The report said he had been on the wanted list since the military takeover last Dec. 13. He was said to be carrying a bag containing underground leaflets.

## Haig: 'Now is America's moment in the Middle East'

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are major excerpts of an address delivered by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the Council on Foreign Relations in Chicago on Wednesday.

The Middle East today is a severe testing ground for constructive diplomacy. Deeply rooted rivalries and historic animosities mark its policies. The region's strategic value as a bridge linking three continents is amplified by its vast natural wealth. And in the nuclear age, the interplay of local and superpower competition takes on a special edge of danger.

As a consequence, no other region is less forgiving of political passivity than the Middle East. So many interests are at stake and so many factors are at work that the alternative to shaping events is to suffer through them. We are at such a juncture today. We must shape events in the Middle East if we are to continue in hope for a

more peaceful international order, one characterised by peoples living in peace and the resolution of conflicts without resort to force.

Developments have required an American approach to the problems of the Middle East that not only pressed the peace process forward, but also enlarged the security dimension of our relations with the states of the area. Peace and security had to move in parallel. Local leaders understood that the inevitable risk-taking for peace would be vitally affected by the strategic context of the region. Lack of confidence in the United States and fear of the Soviet Union or radical forces would paralyse the prospects for progress, not only in the Arab-Israeli conflict but other regional problems as well.

Our previous policies had to be strengthened by building on a consensus of strategic concern over Soviet and radical activities that already existed among our friends

in the Middle East. It was not enough to say that we opposed Soviet intervention and Soviet proxies. We had to demonstrate our ability to protect our friends and to help them defend themselves. We had to take initiatives on the peace process and other regional conflicts that would prevent the Soviet Union from exploiting local turmoil and troublemakers for its own strategic purposes. In short, the United States had to be receptive, useful and reliable in helping our friends to counter threats to their security.

The president therefore set in motion a broad-ranging attempt to create more effective security cooperation in the Middle East.

We established a fresh basis for cooperation with Pakistan, a traditional American friend, a key state on the northern tier of the Middle East and, with the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, at the front line of danger.

We have improved relations with Turkey, a staunch member of NATO, and long a barrier to Soviet expansion.

We have worked together with our friends to counter the activities of Libya in Africa and the Middle East.

In addition, the United States has sought and will continue to seek practical arrangements with such countries as Morocco, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Jordan, Oman and Saudi Arabia that enhance security. We are also working with Israel, a strategic ally, to whose security and qualitative military superiority we have long been committed.

In undertaking these efforts, we recognise that for many countries formal and elaborate security structures are no longer appropriate. We have not tried to create interests where none exist. Though we shall take full account of local sensitivities, no country can be given a veto over the pursuit of our best interests or necessary cooperation with others.

Greater cooperation in the field of security will increase measurably the confidence that our local friends repose in the United States. If properly managed, such cooperation reinforces American diplomacy. And today the United States must address three issues: First, the Iraq-Iran war; second, the autonomy negotiations; third, the crisis in Lebanon.

Each of these issues is characterised by a mixture of danger and opportunity. Moreover, they have begun already to affect each other. If we are to succeed in advancing our goals throughout the region, then we must coordinate our approaches to all of them.

First, the Iran-Iraq war. Iraq has justified its invasion and seizure of Iranian territory by referring to long-standing border claims and Iranian calls for the overthrow of its government. Iran

has responded that the 1975 Algiers agreement settled such claims and accuses Iraq of deliberate aggression intended to bring down the Islamic republic. It is clear that disregard for the principle that international disputes should be settled peacefully has brought the region into great danger, with ominous implications for Western interests.

Both Iran and Iraq, though wealthy in oil, have been badly drained of vital resources. There is great risk that the conflict may spill over into neighbouring states and it has already aggravated inter-Arab relations. It may lead to unforeseen and far-reaching changes in the regional balance of power, offering the Soviet Union an opportunity to enlarge its influence in the process.

The U.S. does not have diplomatic relations with either Iraq or Iran. From the beginning of the war we have stressed our neutrality. We have refused and we shall continue to refuse to allow military equipment under U.S. controls to be provided to either party.

Neutrality, however, does not mean that we are indifferent to the outcome. We have friends and interests that are endangered by the continuation of hostilities. We are committed to defending our vital interests in the area. These interests — and the interests of the world — are served by the territorial integrity and political independence of all countries in the Gulf. The U.S. therefore supports constructive efforts to bring about an end to the fighting and the withdrawal of forces behind international borders under conditions that will preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq. In the weeks ahead, we shall take a more active role with other concerned members of the international community as efforts are intensified to end this tragic war.

## Camp David

Second, the autonomy negotiations. President Sadat of Egypt, who gave his life for peace, once described the barriers to Arab-Israeli peace as primarily psychological. He recognised that the profound antagonisms dividing Arab and Israeli were deeply reinforced by lasting suspicion. Politics — the art of the possible — could succeed only after psychology — the science of perceptions — had done its work.

The signatories of the Camp David accords, of which we are the witness and full partners, wisely entitled their work, "a framework for peace in the Middle East." Basing their diplomacy on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which provide for peace between Israel and all of its neighbours, including Jordan

and Syria, both Egypt and Israel were not content to establish peace only with each other. They recognised the necessity to go beyond their bilateral achievement in the search for a just, comprehensive and durable settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They have therefore been engaged for over three years, not only in the execution of the treaty of peace but also in negotiations aimed eventually at the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects.

These negotiations, known as the autonomy talks, have been the subject of much misunderstanding and criticism. For many Israelis the process threatens to go too far, leading towards a Palestinian state which they fear would deny Jews access to the historic areas of ancient Israel, threaten Israeli security and offer the Soviet Union a fresh opportunity for influence. For many Arabs, including until now the Palestinians themselves, autonomy does not seem to go far enough. In their view, it is only a formula for an Israeli domination they resist and that they fear will lead to further radicalisation of the entire region. Israeli settlement activities in the occupied territories have exacerbated these fears.

We must all face the reality that autonomy in and of itself cannot entirely alleviate the fears on either side. But we should also realise that autonomy is only one stage of a process: It is an opportunity, not a conclusion. The beginning of autonomy actually initiates a transitional period to last to longer than five years, in which a freely elected self-governing authority would replace the Israeli military government and civilian administration. Furthermore, negotiations are to commence not later than the third year of the transitional period, on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbours. A peace treaty between Israel and Jordan is also an objective of this negotiation.

Ample opportunity is provided in every phase for the participation, in addition to the present partners in the peace process, of Jordan and the Palestinian Arabs. These arrangements are to reflect both the principle of self-government by the inhabitants and the legitimate security concerns of all the parties involved. As we proceed, it is important that we conduct ourselves with several considerations in mind:

— Autonomy is transitional, not the final word. The genius of Camp David was to provide for the possibility of progress, despite crucial, unresolved issues such as the ultimate status of Jerusalem. These, too, must be negotiated but first we must establish a self-governing authority that will enable Israelis and Palestinians to

work together. Public statements that fail to recognise the temporary nature of autonomy and negotiating positions that mistake autonomy for final status do nothing but hinder forward movement.

— Unilateral actions by any party that attempt to prejudice or bias final outcome of the process serve only to raise suspicions and aggravate relationships. Truly all of our ultimate hopes for peace depend in the end upon the achievement of mutual respect and friendly relations between Arab and Israeli. A heavy responsibility will be borne by those who darken these hopes without regard for either Israel's long-term interests or legitimate Palestinian aspirations.

— Refusal to participate in the talks by those most affected by the conflict risks the loss of the best chance for the achievement of a lasting peace. Fifteen years have passed since the 1967 war and the initiation of Israel's military government over the West Bank and Gaza. Autonomy is the vital first step in the historic opportunity to change this situation and to begin the painful but necessary process of resolving the Palestinian problem. A settlement cannot be imposed, but peace can be negotiated. History will judge harshly those who miss this opportunity.

The United States long has believed that the risks and sacrifices required for settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict do not admit of any ambiguity or the basic issue that genuine peace is the objective. That is why, for example, we shall neither recognise nor negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) until it accepts United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, and recognises Israel's right to live in peace.

## Lebanese crisis

Third, and finally, the crisis in Lebanon. Lebanon today is a focal point of danger. All of those conditions are present in abundance that might be ignited into a war with far-reaching consequences. The lives of the people of Lebanon are at stake. The life of the state itself is at stake. And the stability of the region hangs in the balance.

Lebanon's unique position as a marketplace for the ideas of the Arab World has given way instead to a marketplace for the violent conflicts of inter-Arab and regional rivalries. Its representative government has been endangered. The Arab deterrent force, now consisting entirely of Syrian troops, with its mission to protect the integrity of Lebanon, has not stabilised the situation.

The story on the Lebanese-Israeli border is no different. Once the most peaceful point of Arab-

Israeli contact, southern Lebanon turned into a battleground between Israel and the PLO even as the peace process proceeded. In this part of the country as well, intercommunal relations have suffered badly. The central government's authority has been challenged by the variety and military strength of contesting groups. The brave units of the U.N. force, faced with an enormously difficult and dangerous task, have saved many lives, but have not succeeded entirely in establishing the security of daily life.

Over the past year, deteriorating conditions in Lebanon have required extraordinary efforts to avoid war. In April of 1981, Ambassador Philip Habib, at the president's direction, worked successfully to avoid military confrontation in Lebanon. His efforts culminated in the cessation of hostilities in the Lebanese-Israeli area. A fragile ceasefire has survived for more than ten months. While all parties remain fundamentally interested in maintaining it, the danger is ever present that violations could escalate into major hostilities.

These measures have deterred war. But conflict cannot be managed perpetually while the problems at the root of the conflict continue to fester. The world cannot stand aside, watching in morbid fascination, as this small nation with its creative and cultured people slides further into the abyss of violence and chaos. The time has come to take concerted action in support of both Lebanon's territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders and a strong central government capable of promoting a free, open, democratic and traditionally pluralistic society. The president has therefore directed Ambassador Habib to return to the Middle East soon to discuss our ideas for such action, with the cooperation of concerned states.

Clearly, the peoples of the Middle East are embarked upon the most rapid social transformations in their history. Nonetheless, the past strongly permeates both their attitudes towards the future and the texture of their daily life. The ruins of ancient times remind them and us that the region has always played a vital part in the advance of civilisation.

By the standards of this ancient region, the United States is a country still in its infancy. But by virtue of our power and our interests, our relationships and our objectives, we are uniquely placed to play a constructive role in helping the nations of the area in their quest for peace and security. Now is America's moment in the Middle East. As Americans let us hope to be remembered by the peoples of the Middle East not for the monuments of war but for the works of peace.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ K 8 7 6 5 4  
 ♥ 7 3  
 ♦ 10 9 5  
 ♣ J 8

**WEST** **EAST**  
 ♠ J 10 ♠ Q 9 3  
 ♥ 10 5 ♥ 6 2  
 ♦ K 6 4 3 2 ♦ Q J 7  
 ♣ K 7 6 4 ♣ Q 10 9 5 3

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ A 2  
 ♥ A K Q J 9 8 4  
 ♦ A 8  
 ♣ A 2

The bidding:

South West North East  
 2 ♣ Pass 2 NT Pass  
 4 ♣ Pass 5 ♣ Pass  
 6 ♣ Pass Pass Pass  
 Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

Bridge players have learned from the ancient Greeks — the gifts they bear may often be tainted.

North's decision to raise to five hearts does not impress us. If South needed no more than the scant values North could offer to make the slam, he would have found some bid other than four hearts at his second turn. Once North issued the invitation, however, it would have been churlish of South to refuse.

West led the jack of spades, and declarer was not thrilled with his prospects.

Declarer won the ace of spades, led the spade king and ruffed a spade with the nine of hearts. West could not wait to overruff with the ten, and that was the end of the defense. West shifted to a diamond, but declarer was in full control. He won the ace, cashed the ace of hearts and entered dummy by leading the four of hearts to the seven, drawing the last of the defenders' trumps in the process. Dummy's good spades took care of declarer's minor suit losers, and the slam rolled home.

Would you believe that South's only loser on this hand was a trump trick?

سكول المصنفين